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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1919.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIAN BATTLEFRONTS.

#### SITUATION FULLY EXPLAINED.

London, February 20.  
Reuter learns that the following is the present situation on the different Russian battle-fronts—

**North Russia.**—The position at Murmansk and Archangel is unchanged. It is reported that the Bolsheviks are massing troops here and that their numbers have more than doubled since the beginning of the year. There are no signs of an ambitious offensive at present.

**The Eastern Front.**—The Siberian Army is extending its right wing northwards from Tcheridin to Ustneamskoi, where there has been fighting. The Siberian counter-offensive further south continues satisfactorily.

**The Southern Front.**—General Denikin has gained an overwhelming victory, cabled earlier. The whole of Stavropol Province is now cleared of Bolsheviks, who are holding the front with their left flank resting on the Caspian. General Denikin has also occupied the valuable oil wells at Grosny and is in touch with the advance guard of General Thomson's force at Petrovsk. The defeated Bolsheviks are in a most uncomfortable situation owing to bad communications, and more important successes of the Volunteer Army are anticipated.

The Don Army has had extremely heavy fighting during the past week along the whole front from Tsaritsin to Mariopol, in which admittedly the Bolsheviks have generally had the best of matters, chiefly owing to the demoralised state of the Cossacks. The counter-offensive by the left wing east of Bakmut, however, has slowed down the advance and resulted in the capture of a thousand prisoners and two guns, while the Second Soviet Division, composed almost entirely of Chinese and Lithuanian troops, has been almost entirely destroyed.

#### FRENCH PREMIER'S CONDITION.

#### PEACE CONFERENCE WORK NOT AFFECTED.

Paris, February 19.  
It is announced this evening that M. Clemenceau is in excellent spirits. He has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George thanking him for telephonic inquiries and saying he is getting on very well. Nevertheless, the doctors say it will be difficult to make a definite statement as to the effects of the wound for two or three days and it is impossible as yet to use the X-rays.

Mr. Lansing, who was one of the earliest visitors, said M. Clemenceau's condition was such that important matters in connection with the Conference could be referred to him without the slightest delay. Moreover, the work of the Conference is so well organised that it will continue almost uninterrupted. It is expected that the Council of ten will meet as usual to-morrow. M. Pichon or Mr. Balfour presiding.

#### GOOD NEWS.

Paris, February 20.  
M. Clemenceau has passed an excellent night.

#### BELFAST STRIKE ENDED.

#### LORD PIRRIE'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

London, February 20.  
The Belfast strike has ended. The shipyards re-open to-day. The twenty-five Unions involved have, with two exceptions, accepted Lord Pirrie's offer of a forty-seven hours week, pending a national settlement of shipyard hours.

#### EX-KAISER'S SON ARRESTED.

#### SUSPECTED OF INTRIGUE.

Copenhagen, February 20.  
A message from Munich says Prince Joachim of Prussia, son of the ex-Kaiser, has been arrested. He is suspected of being connected with certain intrigues.

#### THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

#### A FRUITFUL DAY'S LABOURS.

Paris, February 14 (delayed).  
In many respects yesterday was the most fruitful day of the Peace Conference. Definite progress was made towards peace. The Supreme War Council concluded a debate on the new armistice conditions, adopting the view that the next armistice terms should form a definite part of the Peace Treaty.

The attendance included Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Marshal Petain, General Pershing and General Diaz. The new terms of the armistice are of a peremptory character, aiming at the destruction of the military cult in Germany. The terms are not presented as a matter for negotiations but as demands to be complied with by a defeated nation.

With reference to the future safety of France, an important suggestion was made by Marshal Foch, that there should be no military establishment of any kind on the left bank of the Rhine, no munition factories, no conscription and no store of arms.

The French would like the League of Nations to maintain a permanent military General Staff empowered with authority to call to instant action a great international military force for the frustration of sudden German aggression.—Havas.

#### SHIPPING SERVICE RENEWED.

Paris, February 14 (delayed).  
The French liner Touraine, of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, is on her way to New York. She is the first passenger liner leaving Havre since hostilities have ceased.—Havas.

#### AERIAL TRIPS.

Paris, February 14 (delayed).  
The Farman zero-bus Goliath, after its return from London, left Paris at 10 o'clock in the morning with 15 passengers, arriving at Brussels after mid-day.—Havas.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### SOUTH WALES MINERS.

#### BIG MAJORITY FOR STRIKE.

London, February 20.  
The ballot of the South Wales miners has resulted in 32,903 in favour of a national strike and 7,990 against.

#### GERMAN STRIKE SETTLED.

Copenhagen, February 20.  
A message from Berlin says the strike of employees of stores, mentioned on the 18th inst., has been settled.

#### SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(By Courtesy of the "South China Morning Post")

#### AMOI CLEAR OF GERMANS.

Amoy, February 19.  
Amoy is now clear of Germans. The China Merchants S. N. Company's steamer Hsin Fung left here yesterday afternoon for Shanghai with all the Germans of this port on board, numbering thirty-four.

## THE COMING RACES.

### TRAINING NOTES.

There was a large attendance at the Race Course this morning, to witness the final morning's gallops. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government again being present and also a number of ladies. All the work was done on the sand course, which was more or less heavy; consequently the times were comparatively slow. All the jockeys were out this morning, both those from Shanghai and local riders. Most of the gallops were short and no special feature was disclosed. Burst Length, the favourite of the subscription griffins, was looking fit and well, as were Wisdom and Alexander, the Derby candidates which have been spoken so highly of. Grey Mouse appears to have a splendid chance for the big race and was going in fine style. With these exceptions, honours appear to be about even, and there should be some very close finishes, provided weather conditions do not upset calculations. The following times were taken:

#### DERBY PONIES.

Onions. Three quarters of a mile:—1.6; 1.42.  
Valley King. Three quarters of a mile:—35; 1.7.4/5; 1.33.3/5.  
Footlight and Firelight. Three quarters of a mile:—36.4/5; 1.11 1/5; 1.42.1/5.

Olympic Dahlia and Vesuvius Dahlia. One mile. Last three quarters:—36.2/5; 1.10.3/5; 1.43.2/5.

Grouse. One mile. Last three quarters:—34; 1.8; 1.40.  
Wisdom. Three quarters of a mile:—35.4/5; 1.11; 1.42.2/5.

Pink Eye. Three quarters of a mile:—38; 1.14.2/5; 1.44.3/5.  
Weihi Chief and American Chief. Last half mile:—34; 1.9.2/5.

Parity Dahlia. One mile:—1.43; 2.15.  
Alexander. Three quarters of a mile:—35; 1.8 1/5; 1.40.

Mountain King. One mile:—34; 1.9.4/5; 1.44.4/5; 2.16.  
Claret. Half mile:—33; 1.4.

Grey Mouse. One mile:—36.4/5; 1.13; 1.48; 2.19.

#### SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN.

Siamese Cat and Bend Or. Three quarters of a mile:—38.2/5; 1.11.2/5; 1.54.2/5.

Moonlight and Starlight. Three quarters of a mile (Starlight first):—33.4/5; 1.7.2/5; 1.40.

Bannock and Burst Length. Three quarters of a mile:—3.8; 1.12; 1.44.

Turf King. Three quarters of a mile:—37; 1.13; 1.44.4/5.  
Avon Dahlia. Three quarters of a mile:—35.1/5; 1.9.2/5; 1.44.4/5.

Tarantula. Three quarters of a mile:—37; 1.11.1/5; 1.43.  
Fairdoze. Three quarters of a mile:—33.2/5; 1.9.

Variety. Three quarters of a mile. Last half:—33.2/5; 1.7.4/5.

Dalesman. Three quarters of a mile:—39.4/5; 1.14.4/5; 1.47.2/5.

Stiggins. Last three quarters of a mile:—1.48.2/5.

Blighty. Last three quarters of a mile:—1.50.3/5.

Victory Star. Three quarters of a mile:—39.1/5; 1.18.2/5; 1.48.4/5.

Cornhill. One mile:—37.1/5; 1.17; 1.53; 2.24.

King John last half mile, joined by King Jeff, last three furlongs:—32.3/5; 1.5.2/5.

Firefly. Three quarters of a mile:—37; 1.11; 1.44.2/5.

Gadfly. Three quarters of a mile:—37; 1.11; 1.43.2/5.

Jeyhoon. Three quarters of a mile. Last half:—38; 1.10.

Gris-gris. Last half mile:—32; 1.5.2/5.

Tambourine. Three quarters of a mile:—33.2/5; 1.10.2/5; 1.44 1/5.

Rheostat. Three quarters of a mile:—33.2/5; 1.10.2/5; 1.43.

Swallow. Three quarters of a mile:—41.4/5; 1.15.4/5; 1.49 1/5.

Thames Dahlia. One mile:—35.3/5; 1.12.1/5; 1.46; 2.19.4/5.

Excelsior. Half mile:—34.2/5; 1.5.2/5.

Cassius. Three quarters of a mile:—37; 1.9.2/5; 1.42.2/5.

Black Sand. Three quarters of a mile:—37; 1.12.2/5; 1.47.2/5.

Sea Sand. Three quarters of a mile:—37; 1.12.2/5; 1.45.2/5.

#### OLD PONIES.

Grey Goose. Three quarters of a mile:—37; 1.9.2/5; 1.39.3/5.

Black Cat. Three quarters of a mile:—37; 1.11.1/5; 1.43.

Attraction Dahlia. Three quarters of a mile:—35.4/5; 1.9.4/5; 1.42.1/5.

Upwood Park. One mile:—38.1/5; 1.17; 1.55.1/5; 2.25.

Dun Duke. Three quarters of a mile:—35.1/5; 1.9; 1.42.

Fairlight and Daintylight. Three quarters of a mile:—35.3/5; 1.15.2/5; 1.46.3/5.

Standard Dahlia. One mile and a quarter. Last mile:—1.11.1/5; 1.47; 2.17.3/5.

Snuff Box. Three quarters of a mile. Last half:—32; 1.5.2/5.

Black Jack. Three quarters of a mile:—36.2/5; 1.12; 1.43.2/5.

Night Hawk. Three quarters of a mile:—38.2/5; 1.16; 1.47.

Spotted Sand. One mile:—34.2/5; 1.12; 1.47.4/5; 2.18.2/5.

Tytan Chief. Three quarters of a mile:—39; 1.4.2/5; 1.46.2/5.

Coronet. Last half mile:—31.3/5; 1.8.

Formosa Chief. Three quarters of a mile. Last half:—34.2/5; 1.5.3/5.

Triumph. One mile:—38.3/5; 1.14 1/5; 1.50; 2.19.

Vivat. Three quarters of a mile:—34; 1.6.4/5; 1.38.3/5.

Salamanca. Three quarters of a mile:—39; 1.15.1/5; 1.48.

## OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Manila, February 14.

The following cablegram has been sent to Chanting T. Wang and Wellington Koo, Chinese peace delegates at Paris, by Dr. Luis P. Uyehurtin and Albino Z. Sy Cip, special committee of the Manila Chinese community:—"All overseas Chinese fully support your stand at the Peace Conference." Another cablegram has also been sent to Peace Commissioners Tang and Chu at Shanghai in view of the Japanese manoeuvres at Peking:—"We request you to give full support to our peace delegates, Messrs. Wang and Koo, and not to permit foreign influence to interfere with their work."

When the Filipino peace delegation sails for the United States on a U.S. transport the latter part of this month, it will be composed of approximately 40 members, it is stated semi-officially. Fifteen additional members have recently been added as "technical advisers" to the Mission. Most of them are business men who will aid in the propaganda of closer commercial relations between the Philippines and the United States. The names of the delegates have not been divulged.

A copra fraud involving local copra dealers and employees of a warehouse association which stores copra, has been unearthed here by the secret service. The affair, which has been accomplished by a falsification of weights, has been going on for some months causing a loss of approximately 500,000 pesos, it is stated. A civil suit for the recovery of the property has already been instituted and criminal actions are expected to follow.

Demobilisation of the Philippine Guard Division, which has been mobilised in training at Camp Caludio for three months, will begin to-day and will be completed by Feb. 19. Many of the Guard soldiers are being taken into the Insular Constabulary Force while others are being recruited by the U.S. Navy for service as mess attendants on the U.S. battleships. Others will be furnished with transportation to their homes. The future status of the Guard organisation is still undetermined.

The failure of the Philippine Legislature to act on the land law which was recalled last October from Washington, where it was awaiting action by President Wilson, to make changes in the measure to conform with treaty arrangements of the United States with foreign Powers, is taken to mean that the measure is slated for death. As originally passed by the Legislature, it discriminated against foreigners in the matter of acquiring land titles in the Philippines. The Bill would have been vetoed by the President, it was learned, on account of the Treaty arrangements.

Over 60 per cent. of the import and export trade of the Philippines for 1918 was carried in American ships, according to figures from the Bureau of Customs. British bottoms came second and Japanese third. The place of American ships in the Philippine trade has advanced from third to first.

It is notified that the Officer Administering the Government in Council is satisfied that the following Societies have ceased to exist:—Vanguard Club (previously gazetted as Vanguard Tennis Club); Fat Yap Flood Relief Association in Hongkong; Office and Information Bureau of the Chinese American Citizens Alliance of the United States.

## PORRIDGE AND PESSIMISM.

### DIET AND THE MENTAL STATE.

A Food Authority writes:—There is a highly important psychological aspect of diet. Everyone knows that a hungry man is prone to irritability or sadness, and that long-continued low feeding induces dullness of intellect. A person's dietary serves as an index to character, and food is more closely associated with moral conduct than most of us suspect.

Those who are "born with a sweet tooth" exhibit specific temperamental and psychic traits. "Small eaters" may be said to differ in some respect of character from "hearty feeders." It has been often proved that nervous exhaustion and the vague depressions of neurasthenia are alleviated by complete rest and an excessive diet. High blood pressure as well as low can be relieved by judicious feeding, and it is well known that anxiety and despondency may arise from disturbances of the blood pressure.

Perseverant indulgence in certain foods may in some instances poison the mind and transform the emotional outlook. A sedentary scholar who supes upon oatmeal porridge and beer cannot expect perennial lightness of spirits or a full relish of life. The seamstress who tries to subsist upon tea and bread-and-butter is not likely to experience exuberant happiness.

"These kitchen questions and food fads don't interest me," says the man with a vigorous appetite and a strong digestion. But for a mass of civilised persons care in diet is supremely important. Sir Benjamin Brodie suggested that bad cookery might lead to murder. We may be certain that indiscretion in diet frequently produces mental depression.

The difference in nutritive idiosyncrasy is enormous. One man is cheerful on a diet of bulky starchy foods, and another is depressed at the mere thought of such meals. Broadly speaking, that which we favour in our meals is the food suited to our systems. The flow of saliva, and the fluids essential to healthy digestion depends to a great extent upon the sense of pleasure. There are "psychic juices" which cannot be dispensed with in the process of digestion.

Generally the depression dependent upon eating arises from too much or too little of the foods that are most appreciated. If we force ourselves, on economic or other principles, to eat a large quantity of boiled suet pudding, or tapioca, or any form of food that is not thoroughly relished, we need not be astonished, by subsequent pessimistic judgments upon social and political matters and undue anxiety in personal affairs.

Instinct and caprice in nutrition should be obeyed within reason; but we should remember always that a craving for certain kinds of food may become abnormal or morbid.

#### DOVER PATROL MONUMENT.

It is proposed to erect at Dover a striking memorial to the many men of the Dover Patrol, and others with local connections, who have lost their lives in the war. The memorial is to be a huge granite gate, surmounted by a Celtic cross, the whole about 80ft. high. Designs in keeping with the object will be carved on it and a number of plaques will carry the names of those commemorated. The memorial is to be erected on the cliff overlooking the Channel.

## To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1.3-18d.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tai Yui Po Service.)

Shanghai, Feb. 21.

The North keeps many railway cars for moving troops by the Kinshau railway, against which the Diplomatic body strongly protest. Luk Ching-chang, the chief delegate at Paris, cabled to Marshal Foch on the 7th inst. expressing the President's admiration of the Generalissimo, and his intention to decorate him with the Grand Order.

Tang Shao-yi and Chu Kai-kien have arrived at an understanding about Fukien and Shensi matters and have proposed two supervisors for dividing the boundaries in Shensi. The North has appointed Cheung Shiu-tsang and the South Cheung Sut-ki. The Southern troops in Shensi are meantime to be paid by the North.

Seeing that even the foreign Ministers are dissatisfied with the National Defence troops, Tunn Chi-jui will yield but he still says disbanding is premature.

The Cabinet yesterday passed the Financial Minister's Income Tax proposal and will submit it to Parliament.

Tang Si-yi's speech, in opening the Peace Conference yesterday, summarised the situation as follows:—Since the severance with the North both have suffered greatly. The South-west has reluctantly protected the law because Northern Militarists grasped the government, and now that the whole world is peaceful why should not China be? Yesterday's new showed that the North attacked and re-took three districts in Shensi and he hoped the North would stop this and be sincere for peace. Chu Kai-kien's reply, summarised, is as follows:—The causes of the war are too numerous and complicated. We are here to remove complications. China by taking part in the European War had obtained good results, one of which was that they had a voice in the European Conference which China must support. He regretted that since the Armistice slight complications had happened, but this is unavoidable as the sphere was too wide for control in a short time. After the speeches photographs were taken.

## COST OF THE FLU EPIDEMIC.

The Spanish influenza epidemic in South Africa, says a Reuter's Cape Town telegram, resulted in a financial loss to insurance companies of £1,500,000. A leading manager stated that within a few weeks the epidemic cost insurance companies considerably more than the whole of the war. The heaviest claims were paid out in the Cape and the Free State.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

The Ministering League.—Concert at Theatre Royal: 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
MONDAY, FEB. 24.  
Hongkong Jockey Club.—Race Meeting: First Day.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.  
Hongkong Jockey Club.—Race Meeting: Second Day.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26.  
Hongkong Jockey Club.—Race Meeting: Third Day.


THURSDAY, FEB. 27.  
Hongkong Jockey Club.—Race Meeting: Fourth Day.



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## GENERAL NEWS.

AIR SERVICE FOR PRINCE  
EDWARD ISLAND.

At a meeting of business men at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, it was resolved to organise a company to establish a flying service between the island and the mainland. The initial route is to be via Moncton, Summerside, Charlottetown, Georgetown, Pictou, New Glasgow, and Halifax. It is suggested that there should be a double daily service, summer and winter, to handle mail and express matter.

## CASEMENT'S BLACK EYE.

Most of the 230 prisoners who reached Cannon-street recently had been four years in German hands. One of them said that when Sir Roger Casement tried to persuade them to join the Irish Brigade their treatment was worsened each time they refused. Once Casement got a black eye from one of our men who was promised the best of everything if only he would desert. The Government, the soldier said, had been making inquiries for Corporal Schultze, the head of their Kommando, who had treated them abominably.

## AN EX-SULTAN DEAD.

The death is announced of the ex-Sultan of Zanzibar. The ex-Sultan Seyyid Ali was 35 years old. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and succeeded to the Sultanate in 1902. His continued absences from Zanzibar and his ill-health led to his abdication in 1911, when he was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Seyyid Khalifa, the present Sultan. He received from the British Government a pension of £2,400 a year, £500 a year as an allowance for his secretary, and £2,000 a year for the maintenance of his household.

## SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

The Peers of Scotland, assembled in the Picture Gallery at Holyrood Palace recently, elected 16 of their number to represent Scotland in the House of Lords. The Duke of Montrose, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, presided. It was intimated that the Earl of Lauderdale did not wish to be re-elected. The following were declared elected:—The Earls of Mar, Caithness, Rothes, Morton, Mar and Kellie, Lindsay, Northesk, and Dundonald; Viscount Falkland; Lord Forbes, Saltoun, Sinclair, Semple, Balfour of Burleigh, Fairfax of Cameron, and Belhaven and Stenton. Lord Lindsay, Forbes, and Fairfax of Cameron were elected on October 11, 1917, in the room of Lords Huddington, Leven and Melville, and Torphichen.

## DEMobilisation OF DOCTORS.

The Ministry of National Service announces that it is responsible for the demobilisation of the civilian doctors serving as medical officers in the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force. Until the general demobilisation of the forces begins the number of medical officers to be demobilised must remain strictly limited, and the first to be demobilised will be those who are required in the districts where there is the greatest shortage of doctors. In order that every case may be fully considered, the necessary

## WINGARNS

THE WINE OF LIFE

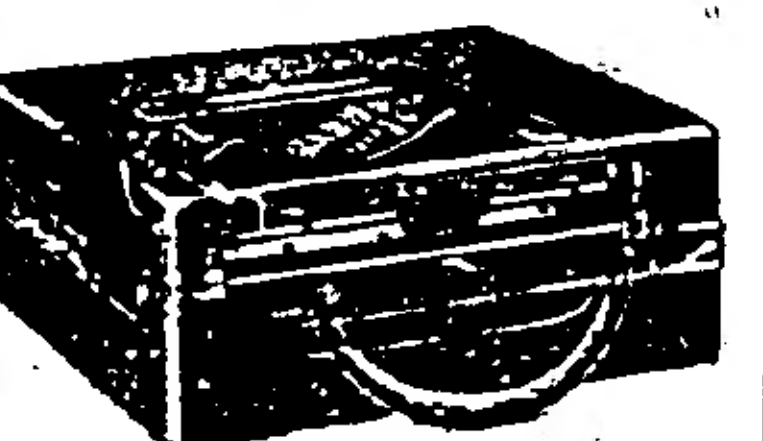
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Information is being obtained from every medical officer with the forces. To expedite the release of medical officers who have been on service for a long period and are urgently required at home it has been decided that newly-qualified medical practitioners and medical students, who have been protected from recruiting in order to obtain their degree or licence, will, as they qualify, be called up to serve as commissioned medical officers, and will be so employed until the progress of demobilisation makes it possible to dispense with them.

## SUDDEN DEATH GAS.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE  
ENDED THE WAR.

The armistice was signed by the Germans at the psychological moment so far as they are concerned, but about six months too soon from the standpoint of the United States. If they had kept up the war another six months they would have found what it really means to go to war with Uncle Sam, for we had some surprises in store for them that would have knocked them flat. We could have taken Metz and Strasbourg and Coblenz and Mayence, and any other of their strongest forts, almost without the loss of a man on our side and with a minimum of destruction to the captured places.

The speaker was a U.S. Army officer, who for various reasons does not permit the use of his name. He has not been over there. His observations of the war have all been made from this side of the Atlantic; but the position he has occupied in this country while Pershing and the two million other Americans were fighting in France, and Belgium fits him admirably to discuss certain phases of the preparations the United States had made to crush Germany.

"In the first place," said this officer, "you know what a large part artillery has played in this war, but possibly you do not know that the heaviest ordnance used in France was supplied by our War Department and that, great as it was in destructive force, it was almost puny beside things we had in store for Fritz."

"The great mortars that brought about the destruction of the Liege forts were of about seventeen inches and were actually the largest guns used by either side in the war. But the United States has completed a mortar of twenty-one inches, far more mobile than the great Hun cannon, with greater facility in firing and in every way a superior weapon to that manufactured by the Skoda factory in Bohemia."

A sufficient number of these guns had been completed so that the use of them could begin in the spring and preparations were under way to get them to France. Of course, you know that the German debacle came so suddenly that it entirely outstripped the plans of our general staff. The half-hearted resistance that our army met when it reduced the St. Mihiel salient was a great surprise, for we had rather expected a stern job there. But I am told that the plans of Marshal Foch, the allied generalissimo, did not include such an ambitious advance as was achieved by the Americans.

"Over here one heard constant inquiries whether the Americans had attacked Metz and speculation of how long it would take to capture that redoubtable stronghold. All this amused me, for I happened to know that no attack on Metz was projected until spring, and right here is where the huge mortars made for the American army would have been used."

"I have told you that the shells to be hurled by this huge piece were twenty-one inches in diameter, but I have not told you yet what they contained. They were not high explosive shells, designed to raze concrete and steel and overthrow the most modern fortifications. They were to contain a gas so deadly in its effect as to dwarf the German gas warfare entirely."

"This gas, of which I will tell you little, except that it has been perfected, has none of the torturing horrors of the German chlorine, phosgene or mustard gases. Like them, it was transported and used in liquid form, but there its similarity ceased, for once loosed in a locality every living thing on all sides would fall lifeless. One breath of it was sufficient."

A few of these huge gas-bearing shells dropped into the streets and squares of a city or the bastions of a fortress would have spread such death and terror that no army could have been found to withstand it. That is why I say that the American arms could have captured the strongest German fortifications with almost ridiculous ease.

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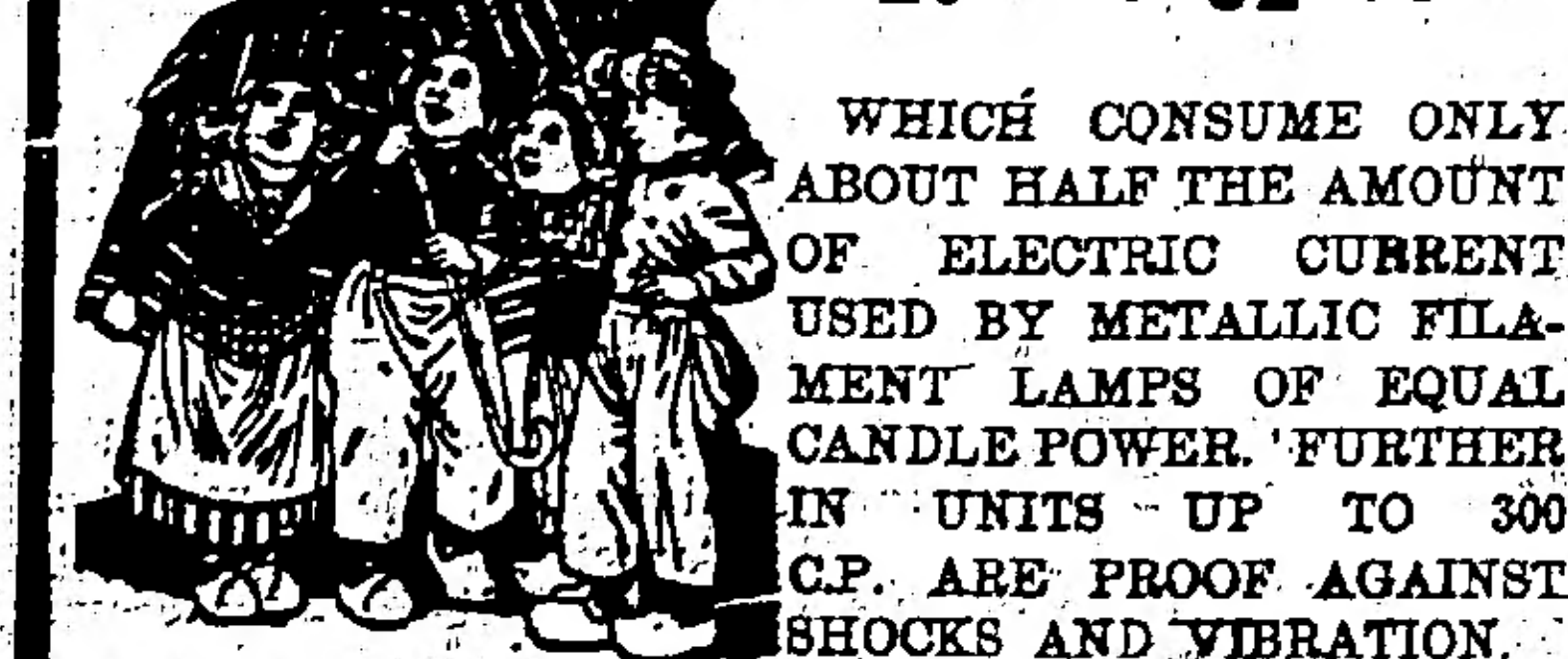
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"Any of the battles waged between the Germans and Americans up to the signing of the armistice showed the great superiority of the Americans over the Germans. Of course, the Americans were fresh troops, while the bulk of the Germans were wearied by years of combat, but that is not the sole factor. Our men fight on their own as the English say, and the worst they are up against is the harder they fight. They are an army of individual scrappers, submitting perfectly to leadership, but going into the fight if the occasion demanded and coming out on top without the shadow of command, just getting away with it from sheer natural ability and bravery."

"That is where the German is lacking. He is a good fighter as long as things are coming his way, but he weakens under the sting of defeat. He lacks the ability to properly handle himself as an individual fighter, and his courage, except in rare instances, is not up to standing the gaff of a losing fight. The discovery of this new and deadly gas of which I tell you opens another field in which the German had been supposed to be the leader, but in which he must take a back seat to American inventive genius. In the field of chemistry the German is like a sailor who gets a great reputation by painstakingly forcing his ship through a channel hitherto regarded as impassable, but the American sails straight out into the uncharted sea and brings home the golden argosy of discovery."

"Many great chemical discoveries have been made by the Germans. They are famous for their dyes, their chemicals, and their explosives. But they lack the ability to properly handle themselves as an individual fighter, and his courage, except in rare instances, is not up to standing the gaff of a losing fight. The discovery of this new and deadly gas of which I tell you opens another field in which the German had been supposed to be the leader, but in which he must take a back seat to American inventive genius. In the field of chemistry the German is like a sailor who gets a great reputation by painstakingly forcing his ship through a channel hitherto regarded as impassable, but the American sails straight out into the uncharted sea and brings home the golden argosy of discovery."

(Continued on Page 3.)



## SUDDEN DEATH GAS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

formula for this or that curative compound. But why? Because they had the patience—a virtue in which their scientists excel—to plod along day after day and week after week, aiming at a goal set clearly before them. The American scientist is impatient of inaction and delay, ignores set marks and directs his energies into unknown realms, frequently making discoveries of amazing importance.

Thus it was with the gas. Germany launched the gas warfare with all its horrors. The civilized world condemned the practice, but sometimes to fight fire successfully you must use fire, and so the Allies and the United States were compelled to adopt the practice. It was a comparatively simple operation to reproduce the various German gases, and after a little time it was no great feat to perfect a mask that made them innocuous to our men.

Then the American chemists got busy, and in reproducing the German gases they turned out a product so markedly superior that our own masks had to be changed and improved to make it safe for our own men to use the gas. The various gases used by the Americans toward the end of the war were four times as deadly as those used by the Germans. By that I mean that a German gas mask was useful against American gas less than one-fourth as long as an American mask was impervious to the German gas.

This may have been due in part to the German situation with reference to raw materials. Here we have everything we need for making the gases and the masks to neutralize their effects, while it is pretty well known that Germany was short of some very essential elements. However, that has nothing to do with this discovery of ours in the line of gas. It was perfected because some daring spirits took their lives in their hands and worked with certain combinations of chemicals that it has been generally regarded as sudden and certain death to handle.

And even after the gas was perfected we had a stiff problem on our hands. It was how to handle the deadly stuff and how to get it safely to the place where it could be used. This bill had just been surmounted when the war ended, and so Fritz escaped a real taste of what America can do once she is started.

The Navy Department has just recently released the fact that the biggest and most effective cannon in use in the field were made for the United States Navy. They are 14-inch weapons of fifty calibres, and hurled a 1,500-pound shell for an effective range of thirty miles. You know in times of peace it takes more than a year to build one of these huge guns. It so happened that two of them were finished not so long after war was declared, but for some reason the Navy Department found itself unable to use them, and at length consented to allow them to be shipped to France.

But special locomotives and cars had to be built before they could be of use, and locomotive builders and car makers outdid themselves in providing these movable "emplacements." The guns were shipped from Philadelphia, and there is reason to believe that the Germans knew about them and the approximate date of their shipment, because the ship on which they were sent to France was torpedoed when on her way back to this country.

It was at first intended to turn the guns over to England, but the maritime and military situation made the English unable to handle them, and as soon as General Pershing found out about them he asked to have them sent to him.

Their deadly accuracy of fire is proven by the fact that during the allied advance toward Laon, after the battle of Chateau-Thierry, aerial observers discovered a German ammunition train on the rails in the region of Laon. The range was signalled back to the American batteries, and these big naval guns went into action, spoke and the German train was no more.



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## WAR BRIDE'S SPECIAL

A Y. W. C. A. IDEA.

War bride's special is the name for one of the courses which the industrial department of the Y. W. C. A. has outlined for women and girls in answer to the inquiries which have been pouring in to national headquarters in New York as to what patriotic service women can render now that war is over.

A study of how to run a home on a small income, how to furnish an apartment on little money, cooking, plain sewing and how to "make over" clothes, are the topics included in the war bride's special.

For the woman who has been doing Red Cross work the committee advises that she make hospital garments for the gassed and severely wounded men who are to be found in the government

hospitals everywhere and that she aid in supplying necessary extras at these hospitals. Home nursing courses of the Red Cross are encouraged because of the necessity for a knowledge of the elements of nursing which was proved during the recent epidemic.

Courses of education suggested would be on current events, including how peace is made, what an armistice means, terms of this armistice and reasons for them, Wilson's fourteen terms of peace, the peace conference, who goes to it and what they do; on laws that woman workers want, a study of the eight-hour day, minimum wage, child prohibition of night work, standards for lifting weights and such topics, on occupations that war times have brought to women and one on French women, including a study of them and their conditions before the war, their part in the war and their future in the business world.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1919.

### BOTH FRIENDS AND CONQUERORS.

The biggest task that lies in front of the Allies is not so much the reconstruction of their own States, as remodelling and welding together those countries which defeat has brought to the brink of destruction, and which, if left to work out their own fate, would certainly become total wrecks. This is without doubt true with regard to every one of the enemy countries Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and it is also true as regards all those lesser States which have been engulfed in the European conflagration, including Russia, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Poland and the newly formed Czechoslovak Republic. It will be seen that this task of the Allies is no light one, for the welfare of Europe is in their hands, not to mention that of Asia-Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia and Siberia. Without their help, these countries must necessarily remain in the chaotic condition in which they are at present. Each of them looks towards the Allies for assistance, and signs are not wanting that their needs are about to be supplied. As regards Germany and, in a lesser degree, Austria, the path of the victors is still fraught with many perils, and they have to tread it warily. Germany will, of course, have to take the biggest share in the punishment for the war, and the Allies must always have this in front of them in doling out any assistance that may be required. Austria as next on the list of criminals must also be punished, and help from the Allies will be given with a careful hand.

With regard to the other enemy nations, the position is much simpler. They are indeed guilty but they have brought a terrible punishment on themselves, and the victors must needs become benefactors in order to bring progress and some sort of unity out of the existing devastation. After all, it is to the benefit of the Allies themselves to give their aid in rebuilding the broken countries, for the individual prosperity of Britain, France, Italy and Belgium is worthless if the rest of Europe is in a state of chaos. We must have more than a national or even Imperial outlook now; we must look to the welfare of the whole world. It is for this reason that, with the exception of Germany and perhaps also Austria, the Allies must lose sight of the fact that a state of war still exists, and must attempt as far as possible to place the rest of Europe on a pre-war basis. We think that the latest step by the Government with regard to trading with the enemy is a big one in the right direction. The Board of Trade has authorised, under certain existing restrictions, the resumption of trade with Turkey, including Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, America, Mesopotamia, Syria, Bulgaria, and the Russian Black Sea ports. By this means, these sorely distressed countries will be in a position to obtain the supplies they require, and the Allies will be able to begin in earnest their plans of reconstruction. They will go as helpers, but they will also go as conquerors. This fact has already been discovered by the Turks. They are beginning to feel the iron hand under the velvet glove, and they find that it hurts. The British have gone about their task in a truly British fashion, and the Turkish mind has only begun to realise that our absence of arrogance and bluster does not necessarily mean that we are not in earnest, or that we do not understand that we hold the whip hand. Turkey, *volens nolens*, must be reconstituted, and the British are taking steps to ensure that this will take place. A high Turkish official said recently that the Turks "thought that the Allies were coming as friends, not as conquerors," but they have discovered that they have come as both. The country needs a strong central authority and the Allies are determined to show plainly that they are masters of the situation, and that they mean to put the Turkish house in order. If this is true as regards Turkey, it can be taken for granted that it will hold good with regard to the other enemy countries.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### A CHANCE FOR ALL.

Although the war as a whole is now finished, there is still a campaign going on in Siberia, and those who have followed the developments in that region know the hardships which soldiers have to encounter during the rigors of winter. There are many Allied troops in Siberia, including, as is widely known, men who have been stationed in Hongkong. Quite a number of these are now in hospital, and notification has just been issued stating that these patients are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, magazines, etc., for their use will, if handed in at the Hongkong General Post Office, be packed and forwarded free of charge. This is a matter in which we can all help, for every one usually has a quantity of spare light reading matter at hand. In this way, residents can do something to cheer and brighten the lot of those who, in a desolate region, have been doing active and essential war service. The response should be all the greater from the fact that many of the former calls on our generosity have now ceased, and we trust that the community generally will come forward with a liberal supply of literature for our gallant troops.

#### A NEW ARMY.

It strikes one as rather strange, at first sight, to read of recruiting going on at the rate of a thousand men a day for a new British Army, just as we are expecting the conclusion of peace in the Great War which, we were assured, was going to end all wars. But the explanation lies in the necessity of our maintaining a strong and well-disciplined Army on the Rhine. The period of service in the new Army is to be two or three years, a fact which, of itself, shows that this force is being created for a special purpose and is not intended as anything in the nature of a standing Army to be used for our own particular aims. It says something for the British outlook on life, too, that, when the need for such an Army is made known, men will roll up to the number of a thousand a day when the process of demobilising the Great Army is still going on. They know the need and even now do not hesitate to come forward. That is the spirit of the true Britisher.

#### ANTI-SEMITISM TO CEASE.

According to an American wireless special, a message from Paris says that Poland and Rumania are terribly handicapped in their demands at the Peace Conference by their anti-Semitic records. "Rumania, principally," we are told, "is panicky because the world will not believe her promise." It goes on to state that a prominent Jewish Committee from Rumania reported before the Peace Congress that Rumania was treacherous and a concrete danger in the future. The message concludes: "It is quite likely that Rumania will not be allowed a place in the League of Nations temporarily until she proves her good faith." The Jews enjoy full citizenship in Europe and the United States, with the exception of Russia, Rumania and Spain. It is necessary that there should be social, religious, cultural and political liberty in any country which becomes a partner in the League of Nations, and the attitude of the Peace conferees is an indication that the Peace Treaty will ensure reciprocity of treatment for Jews in every country and national autonomy and liberty in any country where large masses of Jews are. We see from English papers that a mass meeting in Rome demanded of the Allies equal treatment for the Jews of the world, the demarcation of the borders of the new Jewish State, which should be according to the historical tradition that political economy necessitates, and the establishment of a capital in Palestine, to be furnished with the means of free development. These demands are quite in tune with the prevailing spirit being manifested by various nationalities the world over.

#### WOMEN AS JUDGES.

A Bill has been introduced in the New South Wales Parliament empowering women to enter Parliament and municipal councils, to practise law, and to sit as magistrates in Children's Courts. The Government has accepted an amendment qualifying women to sit as Judges and magistrates in all Courts.

### DAY BY DAY.

THE SOUL IS A WORLD IN ITSELF AND HAS ENOUGH TO DO IN ITS OWN HOME.

Mr. W. Schofield has been appointed a Commissioner to administer oaths, etc.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of cerebro-spinal fever (one fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of small-pox. All the sufferers were Chinese.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant Henry Brice Parker, M.B., B.S., (London), R.N., temporarily to act as Government Bacteriologist.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Octavius Francis Lubatti to act as Government Analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Ernest Roadley Dovey or until further notice.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts are in receipt of a telegram from their Shanghai Office stating that the Langkat Company has declared a dividend of Tls. 2.00 per share for year ending 31st October, 1918.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. John William Franks to act as Deputy Superintendent, Hongkong Police Reserve, during the absence from the Colony of Mr. Francis Charles Jenkin, C.B.E.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Dr. Charles William McKenny to act as Principal Civil Medical Officer during the absence on leave of Dr. John Taylor Connell Johnson or until further notice.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Arnold Mackney Hollingsworth to act as Second Assistant Director of Public Works during the absence on leave of Mr. Charles Henry Gale or until further notice.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Great Northern Telegraph Co., \$50; Mr. Chan Kitching, \$25; Kau Ue Fong Theatre, \$50 and Mr. Mak Chit-fai \$10.

The public is reminded of the Ministering League concert at the Theatre Royal to-night. Several of the most attractive items of last Wednesday's entertainment are to be repeated, which in itself is a guarantee of a delightful evening, while well-known artists are to appear in the second part of the programme.

It is notified that, on the application of the China Sugar Refining Company, Limited, and of George Morrison Shaw, sugar refiner, and Hector McEwan McTavish of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council has directed that the said parties may use and publish in the Colony for a further period of nine months from the 30th day of January, 1919, an invention for the manufacture, treatment and preparation of carbon for use in decolorizing sugar solutions and in the clarification of sugar syrups without prejudice to the Letters Patent to be granted for the invention.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant Henry Brice Parker, M.B., B.S., (London), R.N., and Captain Hugh Montagu Cameron Macaulay, B.Sc. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), R.A.M.C., to be Medical Officers for the purposes of Section 6 of the Coroners' Abolition Ordinance; and also Medical Officers for the purpose of instituting inquiries with a view to ascertaining the true cause of death of any person who has not been attended during his last illness by a registered Medical Practitioner and of reporting thereon to the Head of the Sanitary Department or to a Registrar of Deaths.

### 1894.

#### HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending March 2, 1894.)

#### THE DOLLAR.

February 24.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand to day, is 1s. 11d. 7/8.

#### AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

February 26.—The Hongkong A. D. C. took advantage of the very last available occasion for the display of their figures and pretty clothes, on Saturday evening, when, in the Theatre Royal, they gave an enthusiastically received, if not too highly artistic production of the "hash" programmed as Gilbert and Clay's comic opera, "Princess Toto." Fortunately the music was rendered in its original ring but the "gags" that were strewn around a la pepper-castor method, were more painful to dwell on than would be a prolonged seat on the back of an irritated porcupine. Colours indicative of Hongkong's annual "Carnival" were much in evidence and, taken all round, the performance may be termed a successful one.

#### AMBULANCE CORPS LECTURES.

February 27.—The first of the course of Ambulance Corps lectures, which Dr. James Cantlie has kindly consented to give at the rooms of the Odd Volumes Society, will be delivered next Monday.

#### A SUCCESSFUL BALL.

February 27.—The Hongkong Masonic Ball of 1894 is, by unanimous opinion, worthy to be chronicled as the most magnificent in the whole history of the Far East; and it will be a long time before a greater success than that of last night will come within the range of practical possibilities.

#### THE DISAPPEARING TRICK.

March 1.—The latest, or perhaps it might more fittingly be described as the very latest, disappearing act was performed, this morning, by a gentleman rejoicing in the euphonious and highly tinted appellation of Spinks—William Spinks, lately second engineer of the Kwong-hoi. William was not a director of the Company under whose flag he served; he was only a common or garden mechanic, still, he is sorely and sadly missed by confiding creditors in whose ranks the indispensable tailor, landlady, doctor, etc., figure. Mr. Spinks got off in the P. and O. Company's Rosetta, this morning, and, it is to be hoped is happy.

#### MR. T. F. HOUGH.

March 1.—Our readers generally will be pleased to learn that Mr. T. F. Hough, the energetic Clerk of the Course, who was so badly injured in the race for the Champions, when the pony Vagrant fell with him on Saturday, is progressing towards recovery as far as circumstances will permit. The fractured limb was satisfactorily set and, as Mr. Hough is in excellent spirits, not even the usual time may be expected to elapse before he is about again.

#### THE SANITARY BOARD.

March 1.—The Sanitary Board had a very lively meeting this afternoon when Mr. Humphreys introduced a motion to recommend the reconstruction of the Board on a democratic basis. The motion was, of course, rejected. The Board was still sitting as we went to press.

#### A POLICE FORCE PRESENTATION.

March 2.—This afternoon there was a full dress parade of the Police Force at the Central Station on the occasion of the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors at the recent rifle competitions as well as the presentation of a Bellio medal to a Sikh constable who, some time ago, saved a woman from a watery grave in the harbour. Mrs. F. H. May presented the prizes and the Captain Superintendent of Police presented the medal, after which the Inspectors of the Force were photographed in a group.

### ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND.

#### THE DRAWING.

A very large gathering assembled at the City Hall last evening to witness the official drawing of St. Andrew's Society War Bond tickets, and the keenest interest was manifested in the proceedings. Everything went off without a hitch, in a thoroughly businesslike manner, the special machine used for the occasion working perfectly.

In a brief speech opening the proceedings, Mr. R. M. Dyer, President of the St. Andrew's Society, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen.—This afternoon we have arrived at the final stage of the St. Andrew's War Bond Drawing of 1918. You will observe from the figures in front of you that the total number of tickets sold is 23,700, which is an equivalent of \$143,500. Of this we donate a sum of \$71,750 to War Charities, being 50 per cent. of the grand total, (applause) and after paying expense of \$4,750—there remains \$67,000 to be divided among 56 prizes, the first of which is \$17,610 and the fifty-sixth \$50. On behalf of the committee of the St. Andrew's Society I would like to thank the members and the general public who have so generously subscribed to make the drawing a success. With the £10,000, raised on St. Andrew's day and the result of this venture the Society will have raised for War Charities in 1918 a sum of not less than £21,000. (Applause). With this sum the Committee have decided to endow either a ward in some Scottish Hospital for wounded sailors and soldiers, or a convalescent home, or some similar institution, which will bear the name of the Society and will be a permanent war memorial in Scotland from Hongkong. (Applause). The Committee are in communication with Sir Charles Addis and various members of the Society who are at home or are shortly going home, and hope without much delay to be able to announce what has been arranged. I trust this will meet with the approval of all subscribers. Before calling on Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who have very kindly undertaken this work, to begin the drawing I would like especially to thank Mr. John Macdonald, the Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Wylie of the Publicity Committee. The labours of those two gentlemen have not been light and our best thanks are due to them. We are also much indebted to the Santa Casa de Misericordia of Macao for their kindness in giving us the use of this machine to conduct the drawing in as efficient a manner as possible.

The draw was then proceeded with the first prize (Ticket No. 15033) not being decided until forty four numbers had been drawn. We published last evening a full list of the winning tickets, most of which were sold locally, as the following list shows:—A. S. Watson sold prizes Nos. 1 and 50; Sergeants Mess. Volunteer Headquarters, No. 2; Mr. W. C. Jack, No. 3; Mr. Reid (Taikoo), Nos. 4 and 28; The Hongkong Club, Nos. 5, 11, 12, 17, 18, 25, 27, 30, 36, 39, 46 and 47; Mr. Garroway (Kowloon Dock), No. 6; Mr. J. M. Gordon, No. 7; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Nos. 8, 31 and 45; The Hongkong Hotel, Nos. 9 and 44; The Golf Club, Nos. 10 and 43; Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Nos. 13, 38, 55 and 56; The Chartered Bank, Nos. 14, 15, 20, 40 and 50; Mr. Smyth, No. 16; Engineers' Institute, No. 19; Messrs Powell and Sons, Ltd., No. 21; Mercantile Bank, No. 22; Sold in Saigon, No. 23; 26 and 52; Mr. R. Sutherland, No. 24; Alexandra Cafe, No. 29; Mr. R. Henderson, No. 32; A syndicate took No. 34; Sold in Penang, No. 35; Mr. Morrison (Kowloon railway), No. 37; Tak Cheong, Nos. 41 and 49; Sold in Haiphong, No. 42; Mr. Wilkess (C.P.R.), No. 48; Mr. W. Nicholson, No. 51; Sincere's, No. 53.

#### BILLIARDS.

#### THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the Victoria Recreation Club last night, P.A. Yvanoski defeated C. S. M. Goodman (Manchester) by 400 to 201 in the Open Billiard Championship Competition. The winner played well throughout, his best breaks being 43, 40, 36 and 30. Goodman did not play up to his usual standard although he compiled a break of 40.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The claim made at the annual meeting of the Carlton Hotel Company that the late Cesar Ritz invented the hotel de luxe may recall how recent are even the commonest conveniences of hotel life. Sir Algernon West tells of a most respectable peer of the realm "who on expressing a wish to dine with his wife in the coffee-room of the hotel where he was staying was told that it could not be permitted without the presence of a third person." And Kinglake relates how he once dined with Lady Morley "at a restaurant where a lady may dine if she runs upstairs very fast."

One point that calls for consideration when our soldiers begin to take up guard duties in Germany is their spending of money. Will they be permitted to trade with the Germans, or will all purchases other than those through the army canteens "be verboten"? It is not an easy question to decide. Certainly Tommy will be tempted, for their will be things he will want to buy in the German shops—curiosities for home, and there are certain delicacies and drinks for which Germany is famous. To let Tommy Atkins walk about a town with money in his pocket and forbid him to spend it would be a hard test for human nature.

The resignation of the head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, accepted by wireless by Mr. Wilson, may have something to do with the wooden ship scandal in America, the Corporation named being mainly responsible for the contracts. It is estimated that as much as \$75,000,000 has been allotted for the building of wooden ships, and the Senate has decided to make investigation as to the fate of this sum and the mere 100 or so ships already built. It is alleged that less than 30 have ever actually been able to carry cargoes, that one sank in ballast, another on her maiden voyage, that not one has yet crossed the sea, and that none are fit to do so. Many ships are still under contract to be built, but experts are urging that the whole programme (800 ships) be cancelled and put down as a total failure and the money lost to the Government.

Now that there is a possibility of a restoration of the gold standard at home, those long unseen coins the sovereign and the half-sovereign are making their reappearance—as exhibits, evoking pride in their possessors and curiosity in their beholders. But there is one country at least where the production of gold coins produces no unusual excitement. The Republic of Mexico for the last two years has been conducting its financial affairs upon the sole basis of gold and silver currency. No paper money has been used. Of course this has been a handicap, but the business has been done. The average daily gold coinage output has been 250,000, which is immediately put into circulation. Apart from the native product, by a decree of President Carranza last May all foreign gold coins became legal tender in Mexico, having fixed equivalent values in pesos (about 2s. 1d.).

After thirty years' unchecked run of doing the unexpected, it seems very doubtful whether the ex-Kaiser will really be able to settle down to a quiet pastoral life. His restless nature and passion for the limelight are all against William so spending the evening of his life. His versatility will not grow rusty, surely, and as he has been credited with being a sociologist, archaeologist, poet, music composer, stage manager, yachtsman, and educator, there is no lack of outlet for his energy. It used to be said of him that he talked music with Saint-Saens and Massenet, sculpture with Reinhold Begas, shipbuilding with Herr Ballin, drama with Suzanne Desprez, and Assyriology with Professor Delitzsch. His familiarity with the laws of music is reflected in an address he once gave at Frankfurt, when he admonished the German singing societies which had been contestants in a competition against attempting to sing intricate pieces in place of simple folk songs, and pointed out that some of the choruses in singing the test compositions had forced up the pitch "by a half, three-fourths, or even by five-fourths of a tone." As he is a "tireless worker in the field of Roman and Byzantine mosaics," and has run a prosperous pottery, there should still be a place for him; if not in the sun, at least in the papers.



## NOTICES.

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## VICTORIA THEATRE.

## AN EXCITING FILM.

Baby Marie Osborne, the wonderful child star, is more charming than ever in "A Daughter of the West," an exciting Pathe production which is to be shown at the Victoria Theatre.

For the first time the remarkable little actress plays an important role in a gripping Western melodrama full of thrills and quick action. Again she demonstrates her versatility and ability to play any kind of a part with cleverness and charm.

June is the daughter of Ralph and Stella Gordon, a mis-mated couple. Gordon, a product of the virile West and several years older than Stella, tries in every way to make life happy for his shallow, vain, fault-finding wife for the sake of their daughter. But Stella declares that there is no chance of happiness where "May is mated with December." She insists upon going to the seashore for a change, without her husband. June and her little coloured boy friend accompany Mrs. Gordon. But the children are sadly neglected when Stella falls in love with Allan Standish, a social parasite and professional masquerade who flatters her by his attentions. A mysterious friend sends an anonymous letter to Gordon telling him of his wife's flirtations which are causing much gossip about the fashionable seaside resort. Gordon hurries to the scene, arriving late one afternoon in time to see his wife being caressed by Standish. A fight ensues and Gordon is soundly beating the masquerade when his wife intervenes.

Later he goes to Hell's Gulch to protect his mining interest from the depredations of "Rawhide" Pete and a gang of desperadoes. Gordon takes the children along, accompanied by Sarah Malcomb, a pretty young governess. Just before the party arrives at Hell's Gulch they are attacked by bandits, who are routed through the ingenious work of June and the little colored boy.

Gradually Gordon falls in love with the governess. But unexpected things take place and occupy his time. Standish arrives in town and buys the "Miners' Paradise," the biggest and toughest dance hall in town. With "Rawhide" Pete Standish defies Sheriff Gordon. A lively pistol battle ensues in which the sheriff and his posse triumph. Standish escapes, but "Rawhide" Pete is captured by June. Standish persuades the governess to hide him from the sheriff. Gordon sees the governess and June visit a lonely cabin. He enters and finds Standish. The appeal of the pretty governess saves Standish's life. Gordon, sure that he has lost again in the game of love, starts back to civilisation. What happens? Something unexpected. Don't fail to see the picture and find out what the climax reveals.

## THE S.S. COLOMBIA.

## SAILING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. advise us that the S.S. Colombia, voyage 9 Home, scheduled to leave Hongkong on February 26th, will leave the Kowloon Wharf at 4.30 p.m. and, for the convenience of passengers returning to Shanghai from the Races, she will drop anchor at Junk Bay until 6 p.m. when she will proceed on her voyage to Shanghai. Passengers intending to avail themselves of this convenience are expected to make their own arrangements for launch connection with the steamer at Junk Bay. This Company regrets it is unable to supply launch service.

## NO COAL IN DALNY.

## A STRANGE STORY.

A curious story comes from Dalny with regard to the strange conduct of the Japanese officials of the Manchurian Railway, in their attitude to steamers applying for coal at that port. We understand the U. S. transport Merrit was unable to bunker at Dalny and was forced to adopt somewhat extreme measures. The master of the vessel is said to have applied to the American representative for instructions, stating that he had only six tons of coal in his bunkers and had been refused supplies by the Japanese officials, although it was known that they had thousands of tons of coal stored in Dalny. Acting upon instructions, the master of the S.S. Merrit steamed into Dalny harbour and dropped anchor, signalling that he wanted bunkering. The reply was an order to leave the port as there was no coal to be had. The master of the vessel then replied that it was impossible for him to leave without coal, whereupon he was offered one hundred tons. Again the master of the steamer pointed out that that quantity was of no use to him, but he finally had to accept the offer and take further bunkering at another port.

## U.S. RED CROSS.

## DANCE AT KINGSCLEIRE.

The American Red Cross arranged a very successful subscription dance at Kingscleire last night, as a result of which not only were a large number of people delightfully entertained but a considerable sum was added to the treasury of the organisation. In connection with the entertainment, the organisation wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to various business firms in the city for contributions toward the entertainment fund and wishes to express its thanks particularly to Messrs. Calbeck, Macgregor and Company for a case of whisky; Messrs. Gande, Price and Company for a case of whisky; Messrs. Hastings and Hodge for two cases of American beer; Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte for a dozen bottles of claret; six bottles of brandy, and various bottles of liquors; Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company for a supply of soda water, Pyrexia, and various other drinks, and to the British American Tobacco Company for 100 cigars and 500 cigarettes. It is expected that a second dance of the same character will be given during the month of March.

CIVIL FLYING SERVICE.  
Harrigate is the first town in England to arrange for an aerial passenger service. Mr. G. Holt Thomas, of the Aircraft Transport and Travel Company, with which firm the arrangement has been made, is confident of the services for passengers being in operation by the coming summer. The town is fortunate in being able to utilise the famous "Stray," with its 200 acres of ground in the centre of the town, an ideal landing and ascending place. The duration of the journey from London will probably be under two hours, against a present six hours railway journey and a pre-war 4½ hours.

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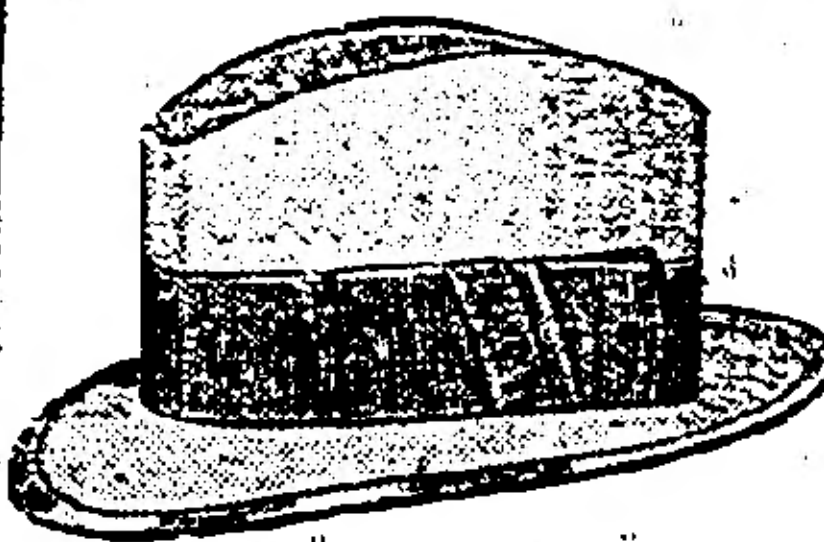
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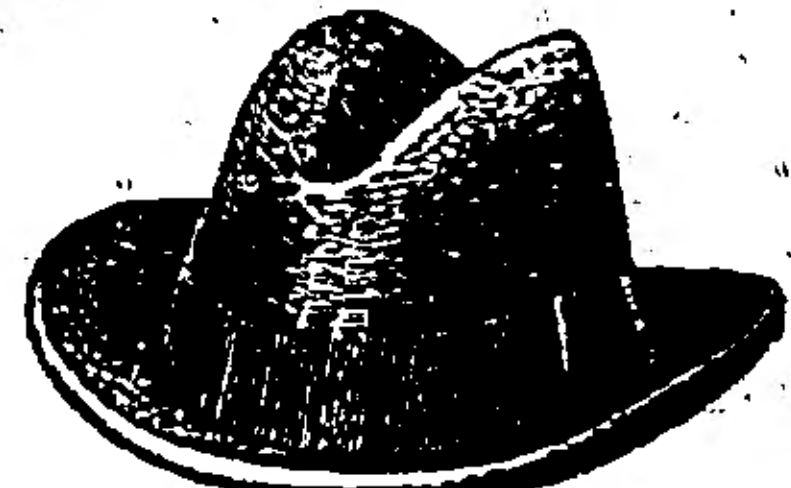
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"BURMA MARU" Thursday, 27th February.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore & Port Said.  
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND APE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.  
"HIMALAYA MARU" End of March.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORTSWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.  
"BURMA MARU" Thursday, 27th February.

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"AFRICA MARU" Saturday, 1st March, at 3 p.m.  
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KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

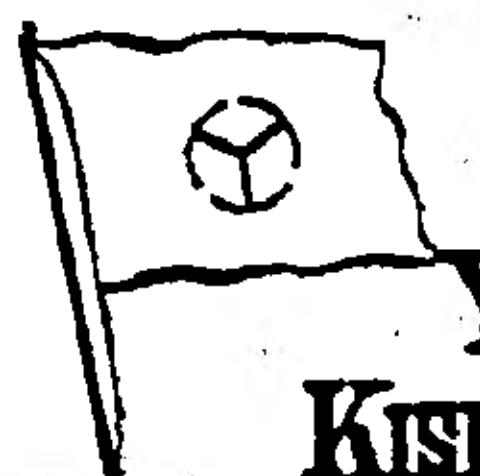
"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 23rd February, at 10 a.m.

"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 24th February, at 9 a.m.

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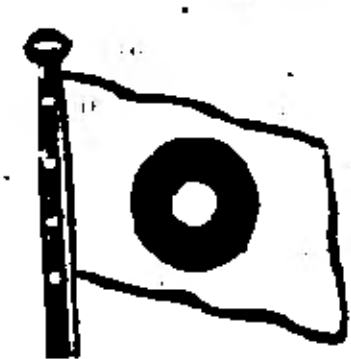
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Wuhu	Hangchow	B. & S.	24. Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shanai	B. & S.	24. Feb.
Java	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	24. Feb.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J.L.	24. Feb.
Tientsin	Yusang	J. M. Co.	24. Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chipehinz	J. M. Co.	25. Feb.
Shanghai	Haibong	D. L. Co.	25. Feb.
Swatow and Bangkok	Sinkiang	B. & S.	25. Feb.
Swatow and Singapore	Linan	B. & S.	25. Feb.
Shanghai	Taming	B. & S.	25. Feb.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Tijmanook	J.C.J.L.	27. Feb.
Shanghai	Soshu M.	O. S. K.	27. Feb.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	27. Feb.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	27. Feb.
Genoa	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	27. Feb.
Haiphong	Burma M.	O. S. K.	27. Feb.
Manila	Laksang	J. M. Co.	27. Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yensang	J. M. Co.	28. Feb.
Bombay via Ports	Haitan	D. L. Co.	28. Feb.
Calcutta via Ports	Hwah-wu	N. Y. K.	1. Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	1. Mar.
	Chenau	B. & S.	1. Mar.
	Tijlajap	J.C.J.L.	12. Mar.
	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	17. Mar.
	Shidzuokam	N. Y. K.	19. Mar.
	Yubari M.	N. Y. K.	B. of Mar.
	Akita M.	N. Y. K.	B. of Mar.
	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	31. Mar.

## CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

s.s. "COLOMBIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th February 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after February 26th 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1919.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAY WAERWILK."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th instant, at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 8th February 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17 February, 1919.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "HECTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st February.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th February, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 14th March, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1919.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The B.M.S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong, on the 30th Jan. and is due here on or about the 25th February.

The P. & O. s.s. HEJAZ left Moji for this Port on the 14th inst., with homeward English Mail, and is due here on 18th instant, at noon.

The Pacific Mail s.s. COLOMBIA will arrive at this Port on or about February 21st, and will sail from here February 25th 1919.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Vancouver for Hongkong, on the 17th February, and is due here on or about the 7th March.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. KEY WEST from Hongkong on the 15th Jan., arrived at Vancouver on the 15th Feb. 1919.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Tientsin for Hongkong on the 19th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the 22nd instant.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 17th Feb. to 23th Feb.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 17	11.15	4.15	Thu. 20	11.15	4.15
Tue. 18	11.15	4.15	Fri. 21	11.15	4.15
Wed. 19	11.15	4.15	Sat. 22	11.15	4.15
Thurs. 20	11.15	4.15	Sun. 23	11.15	4.15

m morning. a afternoon.

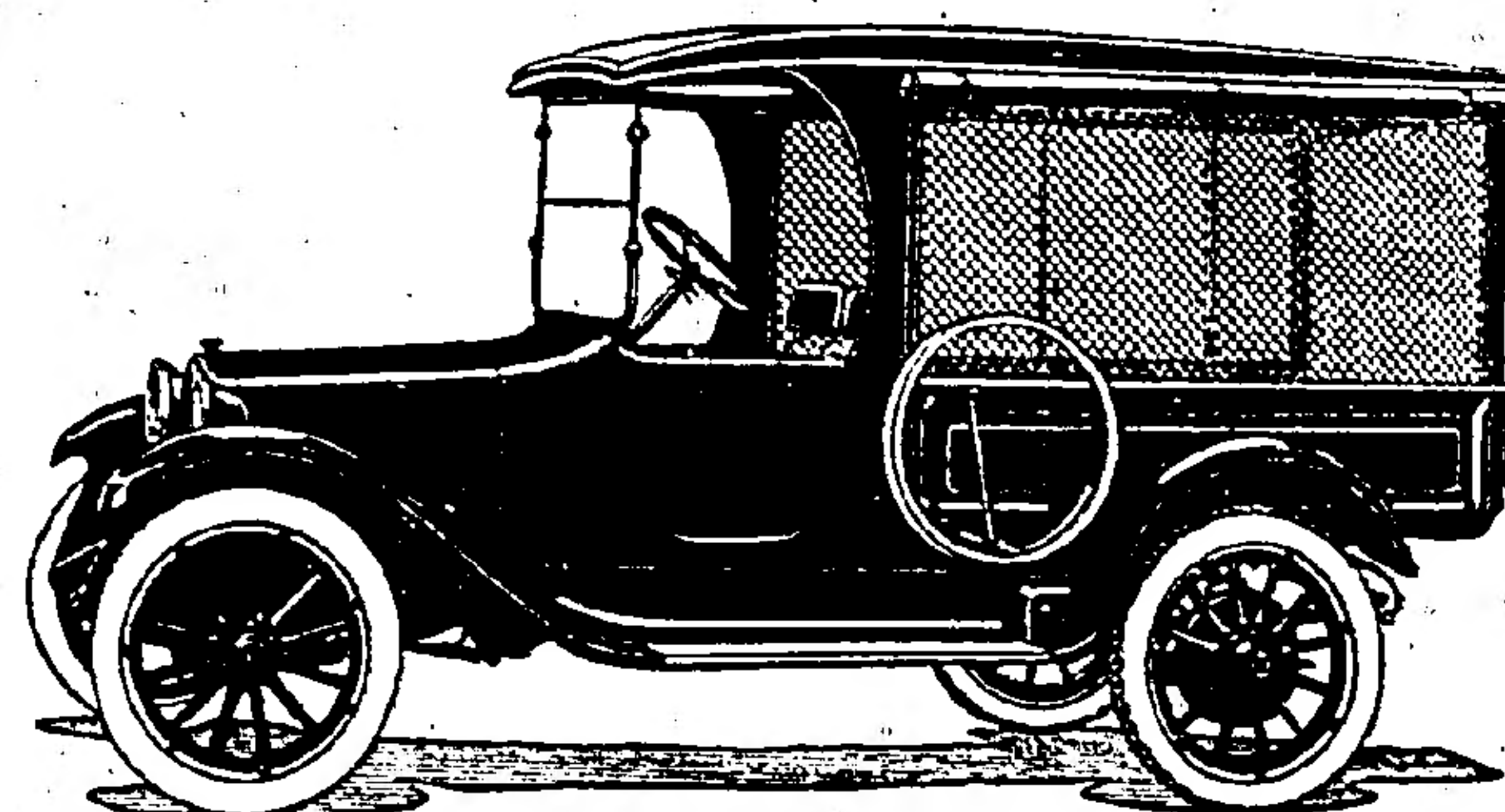
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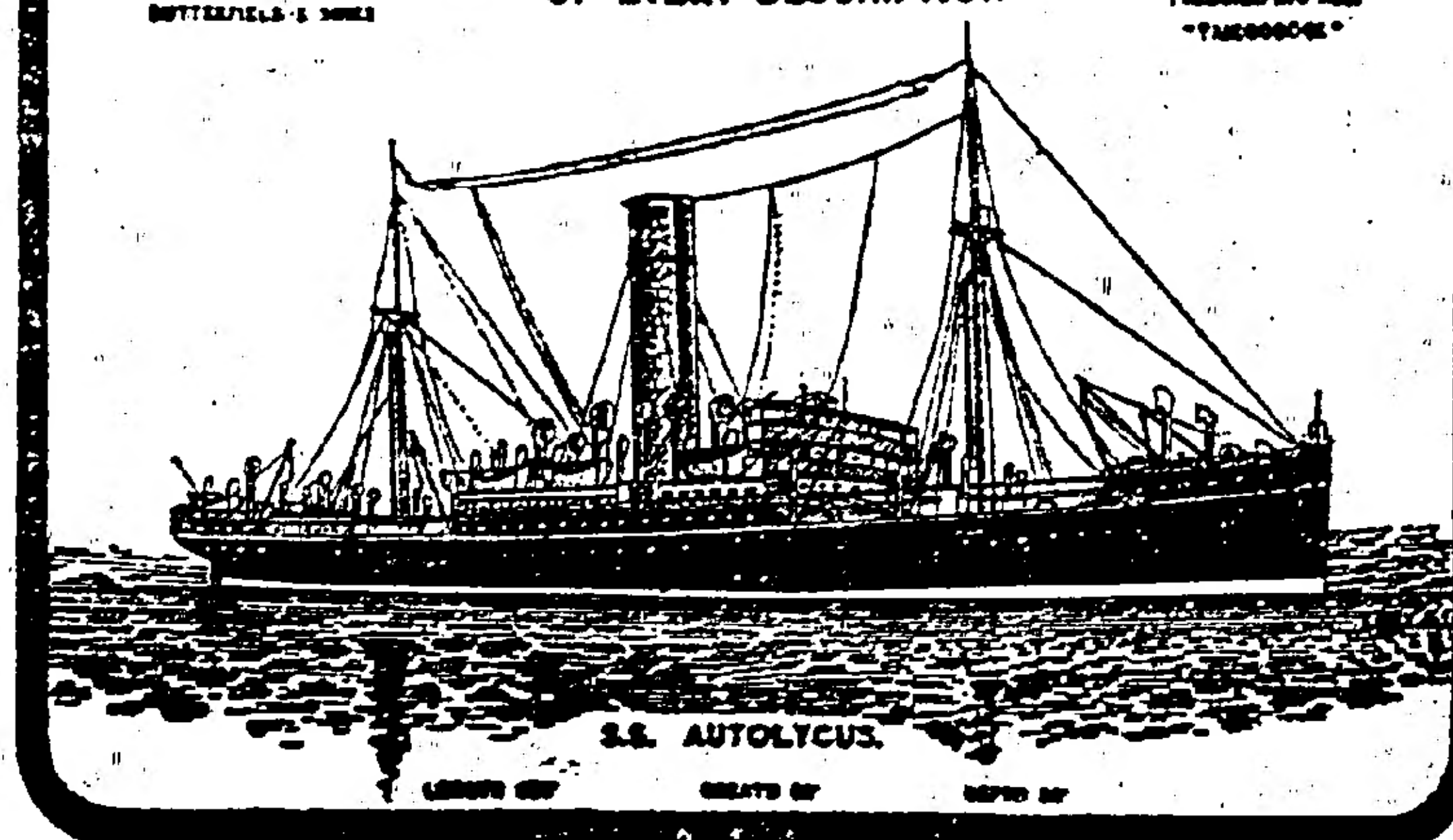
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Kuohwanan Wenchun, West Street, from Shanghai.  
Tantiongo c/o Tokioots, from Amoy.  
Taituckchong, Wingloot Street from Shanghai.  
Riewwo (?), from Amoy.  
Kallie from Shanghai.  
Captain Monkman S.S. Shantung, from Shanghai.

Kawaguchi, Captain Mikuni, from Kagoshima.  
Yeetal, from Shanghai.  
Gaiin, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.  
Soo Ching Saonkwanyuen, 57, Shintongtsay, from Shanghai.  
Tongcheong, from Tokio.  
Tarmyook Bowah Co. Queens Road, from Shanghai.  
Richard Thompson, Hongkong Hotel, from Yokohama.  
Kienfung, from Shanghai.  
Azanoot, from Kobe.  
Molom, Passenger, S.S. Sunning, from Amoy.  
Stavrakoff Elbmig, from Kobe.

T. KING,  
Act. Superintendent.  
Hongkong, February 21, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Fabel Motorship Libby Maine, from Alameda, California.  
Forsec, from Manila.  
Miss Vandersweep, from Soerabaya.  
Thompson, Hongkong Hotel, from Tientsin.

J. K. GIBSON,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 20th February, 1919.



## THE BANK MEETING.

This prohibition of exports from the United States was very shortly followed by a similar prohibition in Canada, and the amounts secured by the Allies for coinage purposes has consequently very much increased. Owing, however, to the insatiable demand for rupees in India, the requirements for coinage still seem far from satisfied. This is all the more remarkable in view of the enormous amounts that were purchased during the past year for India and also for the Home Mint. The signing of the Armistice on November 11th has had no immediate effect on the silver market, nor is it likely in the near future; it appears probable that a fixed maximum price will continue for some time.

I need scarcely tell you, gentlemen, how important it is for all of us, for merchants as much as bankers, that the price of silver should be reasonably stable, because on that necessarily depends the rates of exchange with gold-using countries. We consider a low rate of exchange is on the whole more beneficial to trade out here, especially so in the case of certain industries where labour figures largely in the cost of production; but whether the rate be high or low, what is of paramount importance, and what we do, above all, desire, is a steady exchange: trade and prices of commodities adjust themselves in time to any rate.

## GROWING DEMAND FOR SILVER.

Notwithstanding the legislation of the last fifty years, silver is still a power in the world, and has to be reckoned with. But it is in no sense the rival of gold. On the contrary, it is a most friendly assistant and shares with gold in no inconsiderable degree the burden of carrying the commerce of the world. If by legislation silver were entirely discarded as a medium of exchange in the present silver-using countries, the whole burden would be thrown on gold. The volume of the metallic medium of exchange in the world would be diminished, and prices in terms of gold must fall all round. This would be particularly undesirable at the present moment when the gold supply shows signs of slackening, and when, as we hope, the commerce of the world is about to enter on a period of great expansion. No such fears, however, need be entertained; on the contrary, the demand for silver for currency purposes is likely to grow. Though excluded from the currencies of Western nations, except for subsidiary coinage, there are still large areas of the world where silver is required and where it is the only acceptable and satisfactory medium of exchange. The operations of our armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia, and in what was German East Africa, have already created a new demand for silver, and as these regions become settled the demand is bound to continue. With security, the production of foodstuffs and raw materials will rapidly increase, trade will expand, and money in the shape of silver will be required to carry it. The same may be said of other large parts of Africa. Here in China, when the political turmoil is over and railway construction can be resumed, and when exports long held up are again free to flow, it is certain that the balance of trade will call for considerable imports of silver. In Shanghai and the North there is likely to be a serious shortage of currency unless fresh and substantial supplies of silver are forthcoming from America, and it is to be hoped that China's needs in that respect will receive the sympathetic consideration of the American and British Governments. In view of the important supplies of necessary products which all Governments draw from China, and of the considerable disbursements some of them have still to make on account of the Chinese labour imported into Europe for service in the war zone, we can surely expect that the relatively moderate supplies of silver which may be necessary to make a normal money market in North China will be made available by the Governments which have at present the control of the metal.

## THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The Chinese Maritime Customs Revenue for 1918 shows a decrease of over Haikwan Taels 1,850,000, the total collection being in round numbers Haikwan Taels 36,334,000 (at average exchange 5/3.7/16 equal to £9,603,908) as compared with Haikwan Taels 38,189,000 (at average exchange 4/3.13/16, equal to £8,244,448) in 1917. The collections at all the principal ports show a decrease except that of Dairen, which is a record and shows an increase of Haikwan Taels 473,000 over the revenue collected at that port in 1917. After all foreign obligations secured upon the Customs Revenues had been fully met, a balance remained at the end of the year of Shanghai Taels 8,630,000, which was released to the Chinese Government on the 25th of January last, the funds being assigned, amongst other purposes, to the payment of the 1st drawing of the 4th Year Internal Loan, payment of Chinese Legations and Consulates abroad, financial assistance to silk filatures in Shanghai and Canton River Conservancy. The 1918 revenue of the Native Customs Houses under the Inspector General's control shows an increase of over Haikwan Taels 196,000, the total collection reported being in round numbers Haikwan Taels 2,972,000.

I feel I cannot pass over the subject of the Maritime Customs without a reference to the highly regrettable public attack recently made against the Head of the Service by one of its late members, and which is apt to create an erroneous impression amongst those not conversant with the great value of the work done for China by the Customs Service. In an administration which is the growth of sixty years of compromise, it is hardly possible that anomalies should not survive, which cannot always be remedied by a stroke of the pen. Where these are prejudicial to efficiency and can be remedied, I have no doubt they will receive attention in the proper quarter; and so far the suggestions in the pamphlet referred to may be welcomed, however one may regret the method of their presentation. But the salient fact remains that the Maritime Customs has been the financial sheet-anchor of China for the past thirty years, and the foundation of her credit abroad; and the honourable record of its administration has become a tradition which all of us would be sorry to see disturbed by attacks of this nature.

## CHINA'S SALT REVENUES.

The Salt Revenues have shown remarkable vitality in spite of the disorders in the country. The total amount credited in the year by the Group Banks was \$71,864,000. Of this sum, however, about 15 million dollars were retained by local authorities, including those in Kwangtung, Szechuen and Yunnan, and certain minor amounts were lost owing to military operations or attendant causes. A reserve of \$10,000,000 was maintained throughout the year.

The collection of duty in the Swatow area of Kwangtung was voluntarily discontinued for the time being on the 4th January, 1919, as a protest against the introduction of objectionable monopolies of sale under the auspices of the Canton Military Government. In the adjoining areas of Fukien control is at the moment rendered impossible owing to the prevailing disorder and to the actions of the Yunnanese troops, but the revenue derived from these areas has in any case been comparatively small.

Owing to the high exchange and the surplus collections by the Maritime Customs, the Salt Revenue has only been called upon to pay about 4 million dollars during the year in respect of the obligations charged upon it. On the other hand, nearly 24 million dollars were refunded to the Salt Revenue by the Customs in respect of payments made for the Boxer Indemnity in 1916.

In November last, Sir Richard Dane retired from the post of Associate Chief Inspector of Salt Revenue and was succeeded by Sir Reginald Gamble, late of the Indian Civil Service; the administration which Sir Richard Dane built up during five years of la-

borious work is a monument to his executive ability with which his name will ever be connected. He won the regard and confidence of all Chinese and foreigners alike, with whom he came in contact; and it is sincerely to be hoped that, after he has enjoyed his well-earned rest, he may be induced to return to China and to place his ripe experience, again at the disposal of the Chinese Government in other much-needed directions.

## CHINA'S ONLY HOPE.

The figures of the Customs and Salt Revenue collections for the year 1918, although they show some falling-off in the case of the former, cannot on the whole be considered unsatisfactory, especially when taken in conjunction with the high level of exchange. But it must be frankly confessed that a review of the past 12 months reveals a very serious deterioration in China's general financial position, the reason for which is not far to seek. The exactions of a futile civil war which would seem to be kept up chiefly for the benefit of rapacious and despotic Tsuchuns, and the maintenance of a huge army which it is unable to control and has not the means to disband, have imposed upon the Central Government a monthly burden of something like twelve or fifteen million dollars, to meet which practically the only resource available (for the provincial revenues are all impounded by the Tsuchuns) is the monthly releases of Salt Revenue averaging from four to five million dollars. The result has been what was to be expected; the deficiency could only be met by borrowing, and for the past twelve months or more China has steadily borrowed from the only source open to her, and on terms corresponding to the extremity of her need. Such a policy, if continued, can clearly lead to only one result, and in China's own interest it is a salutary note the recent announcement of the Japanese Government that further advances to China will be subjected to strict scrutiny and confined to approved industrial objects. But the stoppage of improper remedies alone will not remove the cause of the disease; and until China is relieved from this military tyranny all her efforts at financial and administrative reform must clearly be fruitless. Nothing is more true than the old proverb—"Heaven helps those that help themselves." China cannot go on borrowing for ever, and at a time when all the world's resources are wanted for the urgent needs of reconstruction, she can expect little assistance from outside. Assistance, it would seem, she must have to rid her of the military parasite which is draining the vitality of the country and paralysing every effort at reform, and it is earnestly to be hoped that in this and other respects, the claims of China, which cannot be ignored in any scheme of world-reconstruction, will be accorded the consideration, which is their due by the Conference now sitting at Versailles. But in the main, China must work out her own salvation. There is no royal road; and experience has abundantly proved that the only path for China lies in the economy and patient development of her own resources, the employment of capable and sympathetic foreigners, not as advisers, but as executive officials with power to carry out necessary reforms, and above all by the sinking of party differences for the common good.

## THE FUTURE OUTLOOK.

Gentlemen, I have not dealt with trade because it is difficult to know where to begin and where to end. The artificial conditions and restrictions under which it has been carried on during the past year and the volume of trade that has been done notwithstanding, inspire one to believe that when once the transitory stage from war to peace is passed, the future will hold even greater possibilities of trade than heretofore. That Britain will maintain her foremost position in this trade I have the fullest confidence. We cannot but view with apprehension the general labour unrest prevailing the world over. As far as our own country is concerned, legislation and reform are foreshadowed to diminish unemployment, stamp out evils, and raise the standard of well-

## THE RACES.

## SOME FANCIES.

Granted fine weather Races, Mr. Barkill, who of the most experienced jockeys in China, and Mr. Johnstone, prowess is also well-known mounts that should enable to get past the post ahead. Hill, who holds a very high in racing circles in Shanghai, not very promising material help him, so authorities will be surprised if he does not get mount home. Mr. Vida, assist Mr. Barkill with Chater stable and Mr. Daly has some good mounts should win a few races.

Of the old ponies, Night H. Triumph, Standard Dahlia, Goose, Sandy and Spotted are much favoured and ab qualify for the Champ Prophets place the in this event as N Hawk, first; Triumph second Standard Dahlia third. Of Derby candidates, Mr. Mo runner is in high favour, Footlight is expected to win, the Jarline selection second Mr. Potts' starter third.

Of the subscription grid there does not appear to be doubt as to the superiority Burst Length, for he is a way ahead of the others. They are good ponies in the Jar stable and Mr. Mody's black p also should win.

being throughout the Empire. It is a programme deserving of the greatest sacrifice but it is likewise one that legislation alone cannot achieve; that is doomed to failure unless Labour recognises and accepts her responsibility to place and keep the nation in a position to compete and increase its trade in the markets of the world. I am optimistic enough to believe that Labour will carry out her obligations in this respect.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, as presented, and after they have been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any question shareholders may put to the best of my ability.

## MR. ROSS THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ross Thompson said, in rising to support the motion the Chairman had proposed, he wished to associate himself with what had been said in memory of those members of the staff of the Bank who had fallen on the field of honour, while serving with H. M. Forces in the war, and he was sure that in saying so, he was voicing the desire of all shareholders present. They had all the deepest sense of reverence for the memory of those men who have fallen. He understood that a number of those men who had been serving and had come through the ordeal unscathed, were now on their way back to resume their places in the service of the Bank. Their return would relieve, to some extent, the severe strain that had fallen on the skeleton staff that had remained to carry on the work. The bonus of 20 per cent, which the Board had voted on the salaries of the staff, had been richly deserved and he was sure would be gladly endorsed by all present. He further wished to emphasise all the Chairman had said in memory of their late general manager, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, whose loss was greatly deplored by all who knew him. The Chairman's review of the present financial and general situation of the Bank as it affected commerce in the Far East had been so complete, and exhaustive that he did not need to detain them on that subject. The admirable report and statement of accounts which had been made must, he felt sure, have given the greatest satisfaction and he had great pleasure in seconding the motion that they be passed as presented.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Mr. T. F. Hough proposed, and Mr. C. W. Beswick seconded, the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. J. A. Plummer to the Board and the re-election to the Board of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. C. S. Gubbay and Mr. R. V. D. Farr, and the motion was carried. Mr. Beattie proposed and Mr. A. O. Lang seconded the re-appointment of Mr. F. Matland and Mr. E. A. M. Williams as auditors for the ensuing year, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman then announced that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday, and the meeting terminated.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1919.

## THE BANK MEETING.

### DEMAND FOR SILVER LIKELY TO CONTINUE.

### OUTSPOKEN REFERENCE TO CHINA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held in the City Hall, to-day, at noon.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided and there were present:

The Hon. Mr. D. L. Laidlaw, Messrs. W. L. Pattenden, C. S. Habbay, A. H. Compton, S. H. Odwell, J. A. Plummer (Director), N. J. Stubb (Chief Manager), and the Hon. Mr. Robert, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Kt., Messrs. J. H. Taggart, H. M. H. Lemazee, E. M. Raymond, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, A. W. Smith, C. W. Newick, P. Barton, A. O. Lang, Cheung Shui, R. H. Kotewall, Ho Kwong, C. D. Wilkinson, V. E. Roberts, J. H. N. Mody, S. C. Sandford, F. H. Thomas, W. M. Humphreys, M. K. Lo, H. Skelton, B. Bastin, D. J. Lewis, R. P. Thursfield, D. K. Moss, D. Macdonald, P. Samy, T. F. Hough, W. Ross Thompson, A. Shelton Hooper, M. W. Lo, W. Sheppard, Ho Wing, R. A. Dastar, Arthur W. Smith, D. S. Paowalla, M. R. de Journal, K. G. Gazdar, J. E. Joseph, J. M. de C. Basto, Chan Sui Ki, A. Beattie, Chan Shu Ming, Tang Chi Ngong, Chan Tong, P. M. N. da Silva, J. D. Danby, A. E. Griffin, G. W. Barton, Lee Coon, Fung Kong Un, Ho Leung, Lo Cheung Ip, Lo Man In, P. K. Kwok, G. C. Moxon, A. Denison, P. V. Botelho, A. E. Paine, A. L. Sire, O. I. Ellis, Sydney Michael, E. J. Chapman, G. A. da Rosa, S. M. Churn, G. H. Potts, R. Swaine, H. W. Wrightson, J. K. Tread, H. A. Mackintyre and G. Towns.

The Chief Manager read the notice convening the meeting.

### THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—I count myself fortunate in the privilege of addressing you in the year of victory. On the 11th November, 1918, an Armistice was signed on terms which ensure the acceptance of peace, and prevent, as far as human provision can, the recurrence of hostilities. The object for which Great Britain and her Allies entered the war has been attained. A great fear has been lifted from the earth, and if we cannot grasp the full import and significance of the change, it would indeed be strange if men's minds were not stirred and their hearts quickened by the recollection of the great price at which this freedom has been purchased. Of those who joined H. M. Forces from the staff of this Bank, thirty-six have made the supreme sacrifice, while many others, I fear, may have been too seriously wounded or undermined in health, to permit of their undertaking work abroad. To the relatives and friends of those we mourn I take this opportunity of tendering our deepest sympathy. Before proceeding with the business of this meeting, I have also to refer with great regret to the loss we have sustained by the death of Mr. J. R. M. Smith, our late Chief Manager, which occurred at home in August last. Mr. Smith joined the Eastern Staff from London in 1832, and after occupying many important posts in the Bank, was appointed Chief Manager in 1902. He conducted the affairs of the Bank with marked ability and success until his retirement at the end of 1910, and from then until the

time of his death continued to render valuable assistance in London as a member of the London Consulting Committee of the Bank, where his great experience and sound judgment were freely placed at the disposal of the Management. By his death the Bank loses a very able counsellor and, like his predecessor, the late Sir Thomas Jackson, his name will occupy a very prominent place in the history of the Bank, whose welfare and best interests he had ever at heart. He shunned publicity and public thanks, but those who knew him best will remember many instances of unstinted kindness and generosity. He had the affection of many and the respect of all.

### THE BANK'S FINANCES.

As usual, I propose to take the report and statement of accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read. The result of the year's working, including \$5,223,233.18 brought forward from 1917, shows a net profit of \$9,820,420.92. The interim dividend, paid in August last, of \$258,000 at exchange 3/3.1/4 absorbed \$1,577,579.62; after deducting that amount, and \$30,000 remuneration to Directors, there remains a balance of \$8,212,841.30 to be dealt with, which, as you have seen from the accounts, your Directors recommend shall be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend of £2.5.0 plus a bonus of £1.10.0 per share (subject to deduction of income tax), payable at the rate of 3/4.1/4.  
Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund... \$ 1,500,000  
Write off Bank Premises Account... 750,000  
And carry forward to the current year 3,279,611.48

It is proposed to increase the final dividend by 2/- to £2.5/- and make the bonus 10/- higher at £1.10/-, bringing the total distribution to shareholders up to £5.18/- per share, or \$708,000 against \$636,000 for the previous year. Although the sterling amount distributed is considerably larger this time, the dollar equivalent, owing to the higher level of exchange, is less than a year ago. I trust, gentlemen, the proposed division of profits will meet with your approval. Your Directors are of opinion, and feel certain it will be endorsed by all shareholders, that it is wise to follow a conservative policy in these days. Speaking for myself, whilst I am far from taking a pessimistic view of the trade outlook, it must be admitted that the future is very uncertain and may contain many unforeseen difficulties which make it advisable to strengthen our position as much as possible, consequently the addition of \$1,500,000 to the Silver Reserve Fund will, without doubt, commend itself to you. Full provision has been made for all known contingencies, but we are still without any information whatever as to the state of affairs in our late Hamburg Office; no doubt the situation there will be disclosed during the current year. The \$7.1/2 lacs to be written off Bank Premises Account is slightly in excess of the amount spent during the year, but future outlays for Bank premises will be considerable and the account will require appropriations for some time to come. Plans are being prepared for rebuilding our Shanghai premises and an

extension to our office here is under consideration, besides which rebuilding and/or extensions will be necessary at other places in the near future, necessitating the expenditure of considerable sums. A bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries for the year has again been voted to the staff and I am sure this action of your Directors will receive the hearty support it deserves. As regards the balance sheet, I do not think there are many changes in the figures of sufficient interest to justify my taking up your time in making comparisons. The total assets and liabilities in round figures amount to \$432 millions against \$419 millions the previous year, and with the exception of cash and bullion in hand and in transit on the one side and bills payable on the other, the totals under the different headings show increased figures. We have discontinued the separate item for our holdings of the Indian Government Loan and all our investments now appear under one heading. Although our holdings of British War Loans have been increased, the dollar equivalent, owing to the higher rate of exchange, is not much larger than that of last year. The amount of Bills rediscounted, viz. \$5,475,000, is much smaller than for sometime past; this was due to monetary conditions at home making it more suitable to carry, in preference to rediscounting, a larger proportion of bills than usual. In October a Branch Office of the Bank was opened at Vladivostok, and your Directors consider that, in time, it will prove a valuable addition to our list of agencies. It has already been of considerable assistance in financing the various Government requirements there.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The outstanding feature of the year in the London money market has been the low level at which money rates have been artificially maintained for the purposes of war. For the first time in banking history a discrimination has been made between foreign and domestic money. In order to prevent their withdrawal it was agreed with the Bank of England to allow 4 1/4 per cent. on foreign balances held in the country, and this rate has been maintained throughout the year.

As regards domestic money, the Bank of England on the 2nd January, 1918, reduced the rate of interest on banks' balances from 4 per cent. to 3 1/2 per cent. and on the 11th February the rate was further reduced to 3 per cent. To eliminate competition with Treasury Bills, which were being offered at the reduced rate of 3 1/2 per cent., it was arranged that banks generally should not offer more than 3 per cent. for deposits of any kind, long or short. The peculiar circumstances of the Eastern banks, with their large holdings of long term deposits, was recognised by the concession that current deposits might be renewed at existing rates for periods of not less than one year. The result of these arrangements has been a saving to the Government of about 1 1/4 per cent. on their borrowings from the market as compared with the previous year.

Reverses and successes on the field of battle have had very little effect upon the rates for money and discount. Under influence of Government control, the London market has become a great automatic money machine in which the personal equation of the individual banker or financier counts for very little. It remains to be seen how far and how soon it may be possible, once these irksome restrictions are removed, to restore the old free conditions which prevailed before the war and made London the financial centre of the world. The interim report of the Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchange, recently

published, is a warning against any speculation based on cheap money in the near future.

### BANK AMALGAMATIONS.

The remarkable series of amalgamations arranged between the leading English Joint Stock Banks have naturally excited a good deal of controversy. As usual in such cases, there is much to be said on both sides, and since any further amalgamation is subject to governmental sanction, it would be unnecessary for me to refer to the question at all were it not that, as you are aware, all of these amalgamations have not been confined to the English Joint Stock Banks; in some cases they have involved the transfer to the Joint Stock Bank of the control of British banks trading abroad. Without going into the pros and cons of this new development of banking, I should like to say that your Directors are firmly of opinion that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank should maintain perfect freedom and in no way barter its liberty of action or merge its identity in that of a partner. We believe that all the advantages claimed for amalgamations can be secured, without any sacrifice of our independence, by friendly alliances or working arrangements with banks operating in other spheres than ours, and to this policy it is our intention to adhere.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

The price of silver has ruled high during the past twelve months, but the fluctuations have been less violent than in the two previous years. The highest and lowest quotations were 49.1/2d and 42.1/2d respectively as compared with 55d and 35.1/2d in 1917. During the first three months the price did not go above 46d, and varied between that and 42.1/2d., but in April a bill, known later as the "Pittman Act," was introduced in the Senate at Washington, providing for the melting into bullion of 250 million, subsequently increased to 350 million, of the silver dollars in the Treasury originally coined from the 429 million ounces of silver purchased under the "Bland Act" of 1878 and the "Sherman Act" of 1890. The Treasury is under obligation to purchase at the price of a dollar an ounce an amount of silver equivalent to that of the silver dollars sold under the "Pittman Act," but there is no stipulation as to time. In anticipation of the passing of this Bill, the London quotation rose rather rapidly from 45.1/2d on the 10th April to 49.1/4d on the 24th and eventually, on the passing of the Bill, the New York quotation advanced to a dollar an ounce. From then onwards the market has been characterised by long spells of unchanged quotation; from the 13th May till the 2nd July 48.7/8d was the quotation; from the 2nd July till the 21st August, 48.13/16d; from the 21st August till the 12th November 49.1/2d; from the 12th November till the 6th December, 48.3/4d; from the 6th December till 11th February 48.7/8d; and from the 11th February the price was 47.7/8d until the 20th February, when it declined to the present quotation of 47.3/4d; the last six quotations being the maximum price sanctioned by the British Treasury during these periods. The decline in price since 12th November was due to lower insurance and freight rates on the Atlantic. In August, owing to the extreme necessity that India and the British Mint should secure more silver, the U.S. Government fixed the maximum price at 46.1/2d, and at the same time prohibited the export of silver, except under licence, for essential civil and military purposes, thereby curtailing the large shipments required for China.

(Continued overleaf).



## THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

## NEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

It is notified in the Gazette that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed the following gentlemen, in addition to those already notified, to be members of the Committee to consider the measures to be taken to celebrate the conclusion of Peace, and the manner in which the victory of the Allied arms shall be commemorated in the Colony of Hongkong:—The Right Reverend the Bishop of Victoria, His Honour the Puisne Judge, the Manager, Kowloon-Canton Railway, Mr. W. S. Brown, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, Mr. A. Denison, Dr. C. Forsyth, Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. G. Grimble, Mr. A. Hicks, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. C. A. Middleton Smith, Mr. D. K. Moss, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. T. Petrie, Mr. P. C. R. Potts, Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Mr. John W. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Wallace and Mr. G. M. Young.

## HONGKONG TRADE.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy goods.—During the early part of the interval there was a fairly good demand for staples and a considerable business resulted. Buyers appear to have satisfied their immediate requirements and the market is quiet. Fancy goods are entirely neglected.

Cotton Yarn.—The heavy drop in exchange coupled with light stocks, has caused dealers again to enter the market. A fair number of bales was transacted at an advance in value of \$3/7 per bale. Prices have gone off somewhat at the close. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$198/223, No. 12s at \$204/224, No. 16s at \$248/253, No. 20s at \$248/270. Arrivals 1,500 bales. Sales 5,000 bales. Shipments 100 bales. Unsold stock 4,000 bales. Bargains 14,000 bales.

Raw Cottons.—No business is passing. Quotations, Chinese staple \$44/54. Indian grades \$41/51.

Woolens.—Market dull. Offers made by Bradford recently showing reductions in price (and ability to supply lines that have lately been unobtainable) have not with no response from here. Some business in blankets is reported.

Metals.—There is nothing new to report. Dealers evince no interest in new business, and until they are able to find buyers for their stocks, there is little likelihood of fresh enquiry. They are not likely to operate to any extent for some months—judging from present enquiry.

Sugar.—Market strong. Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 220,000 sacks.

Quotations:—Japanese 2nd Patent, (old stock) \$2.55 per sack. Shanghai Flour 2nd, \$2.65 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.55 per sack; No. 2, \$3.10.

KRUPP BEATING SWORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES.

The directors of the Krupp Armament Works have, according to the Cologne Gazette, announced their intention of "beating their swords into ploughshares." They have addressed a request to every workman to send in serviceable proposals for the manufacture of peace material in bulk.

WINGARNIS

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

A.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks ss.	\$300/5
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canton	b. \$410
North China	b. 1.134
Union	s. \$1030
Yangtze	b. \$210
Far Eastern	n. 1.36

FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire	b. \$175
H. K. Fire	n. \$335

SHIPPING.	
Douglas	b. \$94 ss. 93/
Steamboats	b. \$204
Indos (Prof.)	b. \$313
Indos (Def.)	sa. \$139
Shells	b. \$165/
Ferries	b. \$57

REFINERIES.	
Sugars	b & sa. \$115
Malabons	b. \$40

MINING.	
Kailua	b. 47/
Langkai	b. 1.221
Rauha	b. 2
Tinchoa	n. 4/
Urala	n. 47/

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. K. Wharves	sa. \$115
Kowloon Docks	b. \$160
Shai Docks	b. 1.132
N. Engineerings	b. \$241

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrais	b. \$101
H. K. Hotels	n. \$90
Land Invest.	b. \$1.0
H. Phoeys East	b. \$7
K'loon Lands	b. \$33
L. Reclamations	r. \$175
West Point	n. \$88

COTTON MILLS.	
Ewa	b & sa. \$175
Kung Yik	n. \$141
Lau Kung Mow	n. \$135
Oriental	n. \$89
Shai Cottons	n. \$160
Yangtze Mills	b. \$81

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Green Islands	b & sa. \$91
Boracoe	sa. \$111
China Light & P.	b. \$5
Providents	b. \$8
Dairy Farms	sa. \$38
H. K. Electric	sa. \$174
Macao Electric	b. \$351
Ropes	b & sa. \$51/10
Trama, Low Level	b. \$9
Trama, Peak, old	b. \$7.15
Trama, Peak, new	b. \$70
Laundries	b. \$7.50
Steel Foundries	n. \$12
U. Waterboats	b & sa. \$131
Watsons	b. \$7.10
Wm. Powell	b. \$9
Wiseman's	b. \$7

Hongkong, February 22, 1919.

## R. H. K. YACHT CLUB.

## "URSULA" PRIZE.

The third of the series of races for the above prize was sailed off on Wednesday evening last in a fresh easterly breeze over the following course:—Start from Murray Pier; East Rock (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Meyers East Buoy (P.).—Distance: 4.8 miles. The race resulted as follows:—

Yacht	Up on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M. S. H. M. S. H. M. S.			
Ailsa	Scr.	6:04:10	6:04:10
Bonita	"	6:08:35	6:08:35
Daphne	"	6:06:09	6:06:09
Halcyon	"	D.N.S.	
Ursula	224	D.N.S.	
Down	"	6:09:01	6:06:37
Lysbeth	"	6:05:53	6:03:29
Liza	"	D.N.S.	
Owl	"	6:19:11	6:16:47
Gael	248	6:09:42	6:06:54
Thecla	"	6:14:23	6:11:35
Asthore	336	6:22:13	6:18:37

WINGARNIS

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOR OUR RACE WEEK OFFERING

## at the CORONET THEATRE,

We have endeavoured to obtain a programme that should mark a step forward in local cinematography. We believe that when you have seen

## FRANK KEENAN,

the famous Shakespearean actor and David Beha, co Star, who has recently joined Pathe, in

## "RULER OF THE ROAD,"

you will agree with us that our efforts have been crowned with success. This fine photoplay, which, by the way, is that rare axis in Hongkong

## A BRAND NEW FILM,

is the first picture to be shown in Hongkong of a new series produced by "THE HOUSE OF PATHE", designed by the all round excellence of the cast, the perfection of the setting, and the beauty of the photography to transcend anything of the kind yet produced, and known as

## THE PATHE PLAYS.

It will be shown on Monday night and the booking is at Robinson's.

## CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

The re-sail of the third of the series of Club Championship Races for the Cruiser Classes was decided last Sunday with the following results:—Course: Hongkong Island (S); distance, 24 miles.

Yacht	Up on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M. S. H. M. S. H. M. S.			
Lady Jean	Scr.	D.N.S.	
Oenone	"	9:38:41	9:38:41
Niobe	"	8:56:40	8:48:40
Dorothy	"	12:00	8:56:48
Helen	"	12:00	D.N.S.

Position	Pts. for Race	Pts. to date
(1) Dorothy	6	15
(2) Niobe	4	12
(3) Oenone	3	12
— Lady Jean	—	—
— Helen	—	—

Yacht	Up on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M. S. H. M. S. H. M. S.			
La Cigale	Scratch	D.N.S.	
Vesper	"	24:00	D.N.F.
Vera	"	38:00	D.N.S.
Feathers	"	44:00	D.N.S.
Irene	"	38:00	8:55:55
Norseman	"	46:00	8:29:34
Queen Bee	"	58:00	D.N.S.
Mist	"	60:00	D.N.S.

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ARE SHOWING

## New Sports Coats

AND

## Ready to Wear Hats

## Blouses

IN

## Lace, Voile, and Georgette.

## Gloves, Veils and Shoes.

'Phone 644.

"AS LONG AS SHE SHALL LIVE"—  
THE BEST PROVISION FOR YOUR WIDOW  
WE WRITE SUCH POLICIES—  
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:  
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.  
P. M. WELLS, Manager, Powell's Buildings, 12, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Position	Pts. for Race	Pts. to date
(1) Norseman	9	22
(2) Irene	7	25
— Vera	—	12
— Feathers	—	9
— Mist	—	9
— Queen Bee	—	4
— La Cigale	—	—
— Vesper	—	—

## WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced Chinese with word knowledge of Fire Insurance (inspecting, surveying &c) wants to be Agent for Canton, Fatsan & Macao. Business guaranteed. Apply "X" c/o The Hong Kong Telegraph.

## FOOK LEE &amp; CO.,

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THE CHANDLER, HUDSON & OAKLAND MOTOR CARS  
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AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have just received a large Consignment of  
CHILDREN'S SKUDDERS & CARS  
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THE WING ON CO., LTD.  
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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,  
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Large Assortment of  
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Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc.,  
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Exquisite modern designs. Excellent quality.  
Moderate prices.  
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## TO-NIGHT

at 9.15 p.m.

## GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

In aid of the Ministering League Funds  
(VICTORIA BRANCH.)

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF  
His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government,  
His Excellency Major-General Ventris,  
Sir William and Lady Kees Davies,  
Commodore and Mrs. Garner.

PRICES: DRESS CIRCLE AND ORCH. STALLS \$3.00  
STALLS ... \$2.00  
PIT AND GALLERY ... \$1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

## OUR SPECIALITY

## JAVA PRODUCE

Apply for Samples and Prices to

## HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING Co.,

(LATE WILLEM HEYBLUM CO.)  
POWELL'S BUILDING



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE ATTEMPT ON M. CLEMENCEAU.

## FACTS ABOUT THE ASSAILANT.

Paris, Feb. 19.  
Cottin who was M. Clemenceau's assailant is aged 23 years, is a cabinet-maker and a militant anarchist. A soldier accompanying M. Clemenceau's chauffeur fired at Cottin with a revolver. M. Clemenceau during the afternoon remained bright and cheerful and lengthily interviewed Marshal Foch. M. Clemenceau is of opinion that he recognised his assailant as a man he saw loitering when returning home the previous evening.

## NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

London, Feb. 19.  
It confirmed that M. Clemenceau was not seriously wounded and was able to walk home.

## FULLER DETAILS.

Paris, Feb. 19.  
Fuller details show that M. Clemenceau was driving through the streets when the would-be assassin suddenly sprang from a public convenience, where he had been waiting, and fired five times. Shots pierced the hood but only one hit the aged Premier. The police seized the assailant but not until he had fired two shots at them, wounding two. The crowd would have given him a bad time had not the police got him off quickly. The Premier's chauffeur was slightly wounded. The culprit's name is Cottin and he is a native of Compeigne. Eminent physicians announce that M. Clemenceau was hit in the posterior part of the right shoulder, the wound being a penetrating one without visceral lesion. The patient's general local condition is perfect.

## BRITISH SYMPATHY.

London, Feb. 19.  
In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood Mr. Bonar Law stated that six shots were fired at M. Clemenceau. One hit his shoulder and thereafter with characteristic power and strength of will M. Clemenceau walked home. He declined to go to bed until ordered to do so by the doctor who is of opinion that he will be up again in a day or two. (Loud cheers). The Government is immediately sending a message of sympathy and indignation. The suggestion that the Speaker should send a special message on behalf of the House was contrary to all precedent but would be considered. (Cheers).

## THE PREMIER'S CONDITION.

Paris, Feb. 19.  
The condition of M. Clemenceau at three this afternoon was stationary but his temperature has slightly risen. M. Clemenceau is resting and visitors are excluded.  
M. Pichon describing the attack said that after the first shot M. Clemenceau exclaimed "He's missed me" but knew that other shots might be fired. It was indeed a later shot that struck him. Several bullets lodged in the Premier's overcoat. The scene of the outrage was only fifty yards from M. Clemenceau's house, whither he walked. It appears that Cottin, a studious youth, a teetotaler and non-smoker, belonged to a group of anarchists supposedly of a harmless oratorical order. Apparently he had no accomplices, though a man was arrested protesting against crowd's attempt to lynch Cottin. The latter is an ex-soldier, invalided on account of heart trouble.

## CLAIMS ON THE ADRIATIC.

Paris, Feb. 19.  
The demands of the Yugo-Slavs which have been presented to the Council of the Great Powers include the whole of the Adriatic coast from the Italian frontier at Friuli to the Albanian coast, consequently Trieste and Fiume. The Albanians strongly claim these ports saying that Italians are the majority of the population. The Yugo-Slavs reply that the population in the whole Hinterland is Croatian. The Council has reserved its decision.

## REPARATION COMMISSION.

Paris, Feb. 19.  
A communique states: The Reparation Commission today received the evidence of Japan, U.S.A., Italy and France.

## FRENCH WAR EXPENDITURE.

Paris, Feb. 17.  
France's war expenditure up to Jan. 31 amounted to 22,790,000,000 of which 17,500,000,000 was raised by taxation and 5,290,000,000 by borrowing. The debit balance of 296,000,000 does not reckon the large and long continuing expenditure, including the compensation of 2,400,000,000; redemption of German currency in Alsace Lorraine 210,000,000; allowances to soldiers and families between 2170,000,000 and 2340,000,000.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## BRITAIN'S PEACE-MAKERS.

London, Feb. 19.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Lambert asked the names of the plenipotentiaries who were actually empowered to agree on behalf of the United Kingdom to the peace terms. Mr. Bonar Law replied: "The Premier, myself, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Barnes and one representative of the Dominions." Replying to another question Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government possessed a list of the chief culprits in connection with the ill-treatment of British prisoners but emphasised that action could only be taken in conjunction with the Allies.

## A NEW BRITISH ARMY.

London, Feb. 19.  
Mr. Churchill, speaking in London, said we are recruiting a new army for two and three years' service at the rate of over one thousand daily. It was essential, in order to disarm Germany and to secure reparation which we were determined to get, to maintain a strong well disciplined army at the Rhine. There was no intention of sending a large British force to Russia. If Russia was to be saved it must be by her own exertion.

## INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS.

Paris, Feb. 19.  
A communique states: The Inter-Allied Sub-Commission on Ports, Waterways and Railways met on Feb. 19 and discussed two draft conventions on international rivers submitted by the British and French delegates. The general principles embodied therein appeared acceptable to all nations interested. It was agreed that a revised draft be drawn up by a drafting committee consisting of delegates of the British Empire, France and Belgium.

## THE RUTHERFORD CASE.

London, Feb. 19.  
The hearing of the Rutherford case was resumed today when Mrs. Rutherford's maid emphatically denied that she had ever seen anything suggesting improper intimacy between her mistress and Major Seton. She also stated that at her mistress's request she removed a photograph of Major Seton from her mistress's room the day before Col. Rutherford came home, because he would have burned any man's photograph he found in the house. The hearing was adjourned.

## TROUBLE IN GERMANY.

Basel, Feb. 19.  
The Weimar Government is discussing the critical situation in the Ruhr region where nine-tenths of the mines are in the hands of the communists, who are preventing the transport of coal. A telegram from Hanover says that thirty thousand loyal troops have been brought in to suppress the strike of Spartacists and have occupied one hundred pits and forty communal centres in the Ruhr basin.

## U. S. MILITARY POLICY.

Washington, Feb. 19.  
The House has passed the Army Appropriation Bill for over a billion dollars, having previously eliminated the proviso of the Senate calling a temporary standing army of 540,000. The Bill restricts voluntary enlistments in peace time to 175,000 the enlistments being for a year only without reserve. The Bill now returns to the Senate for a Conference.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE WANTED IN PARIS.

London, Feb. 16.  
Mr. Lloyd George has received an urgent recall to Paris and proceeds thither immediately after addressing the Miners' Conference to-morrow.

## SOUTH WALES MINERS' BALLOT.

London, Feb. 20.  
The South Wales ballot continues to-day, a two-thirds majority being necessary for a strike. At present the miner's ballot in South Wales has resulted for the strike 19,000 against 2,800.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT COMPANY, LTD.

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All manufactured at the Company's Works, BARKING, ESSEX. CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY

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NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT CO., LTD., 17, BATTERY PLACE

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## THE WOOL TEXTILE TRADES.

A meeting was held in Leeds of the British Research Association for the woolen and worsted industries. The Association aims at establishing, in co-operation with the Government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, a national scheme for scientific investigation in the wool textile trades and the encouragement of technical education in these industries. To carry out this work a limited liability company on a non-profit sharing basis has been formed. Already there is an income of £4,410, and the Government will contribute an equal amount to that subscribed up to £5,000 per annum. Alderman Hinchliffe, Huddersfield, said it was proposed to have a fully equipped research laboratory and a textile library, to conduct experiments in the breeding of sheep, and to establish closer relations between wool users and sheep breeders. The Association

## SHANTUNG IRON MINE.

It is learned from a report to Washington by Mr. Willys R. Peck, American Consul at Tsingtao, that the Japanese Government has definitely decided to place the development of the Chinglingchen iron mine in the hands of the mining department of the Shantung Railway instead of concluding a contract for this purpose with a private concern. The Chinglingchen mine is located five miles off the Shantung Railway, 180 miles from Tsingtao. Published analyses of the ore in the time of the German occupation give the iron contents as 65 per cent., manganese, 24 per cent.; phosphorus, 3 per cent.; sulphur, 8 per cent.; with over 100,000,000 tons of ore present. Preparations had been made by the German authorities to erect two blast furnaces 11 miles from Tsingtao for the reduction of the ore. The *Saito Shimo* (Tsingtao Daily News) of August 21, 1918, stated that 500,000 tons of ore would be excavated in 1918, 150,000 in 1919, and 300,000 tons annually thereafter. The expenditures are estimated as follows: Construction of branch railway \$125,000; new ore cars \$450,000; five locomotives, \$325,000; houses and equipment, \$75,000; wages and miscellaneous expenses, \$75,000; total \$1,050,000 (U.S. currency). The land for the branch railway line, according to local report, has been purchased from the Chinese owners, but permission for the construction of the line is withheld by the Chinese Government, writes Mr. Peck. WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL POWER. The world's factories, including electric lighting and street railways, have been found by the recent British inquiry to use about 75,000,000 horse-power of energy; the world's main rail-

## THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Friday, the seventh day of March, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, that is to say:—

1. That the capital of the Company be increased from \$3,000,000.00 to \$4,000,000.00 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$50 each such new shares to participate in any dividend declared after the 7th February, 1919, pro rata with the existing capital.
2. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—

- (a) By the insertion of the words "without the sanction of the Directors" between the word "shall" and the word "except" in line 2 of Article 19.
- (b) By the addition of the following words at the end of Article 19:— "Provided further that the registration of a transfer of shares whereby the holding of any shareholder is increased beyond 1500 shares shall be conclusive evidence that the sanction of the directors to such increased holding has been given."
- (c) By the insertion of the letter "a" after the figures "101" constituting the number of Article 101 and by the addition of the following paragraph to Article 101:—

"Board may deal with reserve fund."

- (d) By the addition immediately after Article 101 of a new Article as follows:—
- "101A. (1) The Company in General Meeting may in the year 1919 pass a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise to the extent provided for by this Article the sum of \$1,000,000.00 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000.00 be distributed as a bonus amongst the persons who are registered as the holders of the issued shares of the Company on such date as the Board shall decide in proportion to the issued shares held by them on that date respectively, and that the Board be authorised to distribute amongst such persons as aforesaid one new unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them and that the Board be further authorised to allot the surplus of unissued shares remaining after such allotment to such persons at such times and on such terms and conditions as they think fit."

- (2) When such resolution has been passed the Board may allot and issue the 20,000 unissued shares of the Company credited as fully paid up to such persons as are referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in satisfaction of the said bonus to the extent of allotting one unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them respectively, and prior to such allotment the Board may authorise any person on behalf of such persons as aforesaid to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them of such shares credited as fully paid up and in satisfaction as aforesaid, and in such proportion as aforesaid and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.
- (3) It shall be no objection to resolutions passed under paragraph (1) of this Article that they are passed at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article was confirmed as a Special Resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolutions shall have been given prior to the confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board,  
W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1919.

ways, 21,000,000 and the world's shipping, 24,000,000—a total of 120,000,000 horse-power. Of the 75,000,000 horse-power devoted to factories and general and municipal activities, the United States is credited with 29,000,000 Continental Europe, 24,000,000 British Dominions and Dependencies, 6,000,000 and Asia and South America, 3,000,000. Water supplies between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 horse-power of the world's industrial total, including 7,000,000 in the United States. Germany has taken greatest advantage of its water resources, and at the time of the latest information had utilised 43.4 per cent. of its available waterpower. Spain had improved 25.5 per cent. of the total available; the United States, 24.9; Italy, 24.4; Norway, 20.4; Great Britain, 8.3 and the Russian Empire, 5. British backwardness in using waterpower is notable, and it is urged that water should furnish more than 10 per cent. of the power the nation requires, with an important saving in coal, and industrial improvement. Of the total hydraulic horse-power available per square mile, Switzerland has 125.2; Norway, 44.3; Italy, 43.8; France, 27; Austria-Hungary, 26.8; Sweden, 26; Spain, 25.7; Great Britain, 10.9; Canada, 9.40; and the United States, 9.3.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

PATHE PRESENTS

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

IN

## "A DAUGHTER OF THE WEST"

A SPLENDID PICTURE SPECIALLY RESERVED FOR THE RACE WEEK.

Can there be happiness where May is wedded to December?  
See "A Daughter of the West" at the Victoria Theatre.

If your wife declared she loved another man would you give her up to him?  
See "A Daughter of the West" at the Victoria Theatre.

If you received a mysterious letter saying that your wife was flirting with another man, what would you do?  
See "A Daughter of the West" at the Victoria Theatre.

VICTORIA

THEATRE

MONDAY, TUESDAY  
and WEDNESDAY.

24th, 25th and 26th  
FEBRUARY.



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1910.—Barracks in Thudamot for the French Government, Indo-China.	1913-14.—Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Singapore.
1911.—Wharves at Pulo-Bukom, Singapore, for the Standard Oil Co.	1914.—Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. Singapore.
1912.—Central Market, Saigon, super-ficial area 330' x 330'.	1914.—Coaling Wharf at Hongay with Crane Railway, 5 tons.
1912.—Bridge with swing span at Soaring Cambodia, length 173'.	1915.—Wharf for French Government Mail steamers in 30 ft. water, Bangkok.
1913.—Water tower on pillars 30 ft. high (25,000 gals.) Saigon Railway.	1916.—Bridge of 740 ft. length, in 20' water, span 90 ft. Comay, Indo-China.
1914.—Bridge of 350 ft. in length in 30' water, span 90 ft. at Rachgia, Indo-China.	1917.—Railway ferry boat of reinforced concrete at Johore.

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